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THE MARYLAND FARMER:

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MANURES, FERTILIZERS AND COMPOSTS.

We have so often referred to the advantage of making composts, that to repeat the story seems almost superfluous. Yet there is nothing more certain than that the manure heap is the farmers' bank of deposit, that home-made manures are the most economical of any, and that the quantity of these may be vastly increased by giving due attention to the making of composts, which shall contain all or nearly all the fertilizing ingredients required by the soil. Nevertheless, in nothing is the foresight of many of our farmers found more wanting than in the preservation of his manure piles. In a large number of instances the liquid portion of the manure, containing in a concentrated form the richest fertilizing ingredients, are suffered to run to waste, whilst the solid portions are thrown out into the barn-yard to be leached by rains, wasted by drying winds, and suffered to become fire-branded and comparatively worthless through inattention and neglect. Every acre fertilized from the barn-yard is an acre yielding a larger profit at harvest, and every additional acre rendered fertile by the application of organic and inorganic substances, derived from sources outside of the barn-yard, and supplementing the manure thus obtained, adds not only to the general productiveness of the farm, but to the market value of the land. We do not underrate the advantage of commercial fertilizers, for we know that, in a concentrated form, they furnish, when prepared by the best and most trustworthy manufacturers, a large amount of soluble plant food to the soil. But commercial fertilizers, when liberally applied—as they ought to be if their action is to last through several seasons, and they are to assist in the process of a permanent restoration of the soil—such fertilizers, we say, cost a considerable amount of money, and the main reliance of every farmer who desires to economize his means, should be upon barn-yard manures and well made composts. Wherever stock is housed, well fed, and kept in good condition through the winter, every ten cart loads of manure, saved as it should be with all its enriching salts, will convert twenty additional cart loads of rough

fibrous material, woods' earth, &c., into a compost that will be equal, load for load, to the barn-yard manure itself, and the properties of this compost will not be fugitive, but will assist greatly in the permanent renovation of the soil. Here, then, are thirty loads of first-rate manure made upon the farm out of every ten loads piled up in the barn-yard.—There are few farms of a respectable size, where a reasonable quantity of stock is kept, that cannot turn out two hundred cart loads of manure annually, and this two hundred cart loads may be made six hundred by collecting an adequate quantity of materials for compost and converting the whole by fermentation with barn-yard manure into a fertilizer of the best quality. Does any man doubt this? Let him read that admirable pamphlet, "Dana's Muck Manual," which, though issued years ago, still remains a standard authority on the subject.

The process, too, is easy. It involves no extra outlay of consequence. It is simply putting to excellent use the permanent hands of the farm, in collecting materials for compost, and the horses of the farm, that might otherwise be standing idle, in bringing those materials home.

What was once known as Bommer's method, undertook to make compost out of clean straw, rough fodder, dry grass, leaves, or pine shatters—in short, out of any thing which could be collected on a farm except wood or stone—and to convert these materials into an efficient compost without the aid of any manure at all—or rather by the addition only of some liquid salts, or the black water of the dung-hill. We need not say, that although this was a step in the right direction, the compost so made fell far short of the extravagant claims of the alleged inventor, and, consequently, into speedy disrepute.

But the following process, published by the writer of this article nine years ago, has stood the test, and, if strictly followed out, will satisfy any farmer of its unquestionable value. It is proper also to add, that the suggestions were derived from the Manual to which we have already referred:

"In the first place, the barn-yard should be so constructed as to retain all the liquid portions of the manure that is derived from the stables and cow

sheds. It should be hollowed in the centre, and the soil of which it is composed should be made as compact and retentive as possible. It should have a firm broad roadway encircling the hollow provided for the reception of the manure, so as to allow the passage of carts and wagons for convenience of loading, and also for the better accommodation of the stock, when turned out either for water, or for an airing. All the central portion of the yard should be deeply bedded with refuse straw, woods' earth, and every variety of rough fibrous materials that it is possible to collect together, and upon which the voidings of the cattle are to be thrown. This underlying strata of rough material will serve to absorb the liquid portions of the manure and thus prevent it from running to waste. Near to the barn-yard may be heaped up, for subsequent use, an abundance of the same material—woods' earth, the scrapings of ditches, marsh weed, turf of hedge rows, sea ore, where it is to be had, and, in short everything about a farm of vegetable origin that is capable of being decomposed."

"During the winter, as the manure accumulates from the stables, and cattle sheds, and hog pens, fresh additions from the heap collected outside, should be made to it in the proportion of two thirds of rough material to one of barn-yard manure. These additions should be regularly made, from time to time, until the spring is about to open, when the whole contents of the barn-yard should be thoroughly mixed and incorporated together, and then thrown into heaps to undergo the process of fermentation, without which the substances of which they are composed would fail to be sufficiently soluble to meet the immediate wants of the spring crops."

"Another, and, perhaps, with some farmers, a more desirable mode of preparing composts is to haul the materials for the compost heaps to the fields which are to be fertilized, and to haul out to the same place the manure which has accumulated in the barn-yard, and there build up the compost heaps, layer by layer, taking care to make the first layer entirely of rough material, then following with the manure drawn from the barn-yard, and so continuing the heap with alternate layers, making each successive layer thinner than the one that preceded it." After fermentation has well set in, break down the heap and mix as before.

TO UNITE WATER PIPES.—An excellent material for uniting water pipes is prepared by combining four parts of good Portland cement and one part of unslacked lime mixed together in small portions in a stout mortar, adding enough water to permit it to be reduced to a soft paste. Pipes thus united have been in use more than six years without any leak.

FORTUNES SUNK IN FARMING.

J. J. Thomas says he knows a farmer over sixty years old, who has worked hard for more than forty years. He began with a good one hundred and fifty acre farm given him, but subject to an incumbrance of about one-third its value. This was a good start. He is, after a lapse of forty years still in debt. He is temperate; had he not been his farm would have gone long ago. He has worked hard; had he not, he must have failed. He has been economical, in its common meaning, or he never could have kept even with his creditors.

What, then, has kept him back in the world?—Mr. Thomas has been figuring up, and finds that he has virtually sunk three good estates by want of management.

First. In wintering his cattle and sheep. He kept, generally, about twenty cattle and one hundred sheep. The cattle trod about three tons of hay under foot each year, and consumed half a ton extra by exposure to the winds, in all thirteen tons, worth \$91. This exposure of cattle and calves reduced their size and market value one-third—annual increase, six head, and average value lost, \$8 each—\$48. Ten per cent. of his sheep and lambs were lost by want of shelter, and the clip was diminished twenty-five per cent. from the same cause—total loss on sheep, per annum, \$50. The whole yearly loss on cattle and sheep was, therefore \$189. In forty years this annual loss, with compound interest, would amount to about \$35,000. Thus one fortune has been sunk.

Secondly. In a want of good rotation of crops. He raised wheat after wheat, oats after oats, and corn after corn, because the stubble was most easily plowed, till his land was exhausted and full of weeds. The crops, as a whole, scarcely paid his labor. A good rotation would have safely given him one-third more, which would have been a clear gain, on an average, of at least \$5 an acre, on about fifty acres, yearly—total, \$250 a year. This loss repeated for forty years, and interest, would amount to more than \$50,000! This was the second fortune sunk.

Thirdly. In raising crops of weeds. Some of his pasture fields had a heavier growth of mulleins, rag-weed, johnsworth and thistles, than of grass; consequently, at least half his land was wasted to grow them. On fifty acres of pasture, at least \$2 each were yearly wasted, to say nothing of the loss of grain by Canada thistle patches, in retarding growth and preventing clean harvesting, and his greatly diminished crop of corn by fox-tail and pig-weed. The annual loss from weeds was, therefore, at least \$100—the amount of which, with interest, in forty years would be \$20,000. The third fortune.

Our Agricultural Calendar.

Farm Work for November.

The close of the season of open air work so far as operations in the field are concerned is now at hand. There is much, nevertheless, that can be done in various ways, not only as a preparation for winter on the farm proper, but also as adding to the comfort of the household. Of course, with the fall of the leaves, the woods should ring with the woodman's axe, and fencing stuff should be gotten out, and firewood cut and corded. These in the colder weather, which is now approaching, are bracing labors.

Draining may now also be done to advantage, and ditches which the rains and muddy deposit of the year have partially obstructed, should be effectually deepened and cleaned out. There are also compost heaps to make, roots to gather and store away, shedding to be made comfortable for the use of cattle and other farm stock, hogs to fatten and a general oversight given to the condition of farm implements, wagons and machinery. All such as need repairs should be attended to so that they may be brought into service, either through the winter or when spring opens, in the best possible condition. But we give in detail the work for the month as follows:

Materials for Compost.

For suggestions on this head see an article on the subject in this number.

Fattening Hogs.

It is now about the time when hogs intended for fattening should be called in from the range and penned up. The first consideration in rapid fattening is that the pens shall be warm and comfortable, and the sleeping apartments clean. When warmly housed, hogs will fatten more quickly, and on one-half the food they require when exposed to the rigors of early winter. The proper time for penning up is when the supply of mast is beginning to fail. As soon as they are comfortably housed, begin at once to give them all the food they can eat, but furnish this at intervals, and only in such quantities as will leave no waste. See, also, that they have access to charcoal, to correct the acidity to which such gross feeders are prone. See, also, they are regularly supplied with abundance of rough material to convert into manure.

Ploughing Stiff Clays.

Stiff clays may now be ploughed to advantage, leaving the soil rough for the action of the winter. The frost will disintegrate it and render it mellow by the time that spring opens, and thus facilitate the operations of that season. Care must, however, be taken that the soil is not wet when ploughed, or

it will clod so badly that even winter frosts will not be able to mellow it. Sandy soils, or soils into the composition of which sand enters largely, are not benefited, but, in fact, are injured more or less by ploughing them and letting them lie fallow through the winter.

Storing Roots.

Such roots as have not already been secured should now be carefully stored away in a dry place beyond the reach of frost. Be careful in storing them not to bruise them.

Corn Fodder.

The stalks and leaves of corn when properly treated make an excellent rough winter fodder. The best way of using it is to cut the stalks and leaves up fine in a cutting box, and mix the chaff with a small quantity of corn-meal or ship-stuff, or even bran. With this addition to the chaff fodder and occasional messes of beets, ruta-bagas, turnips or carrots, cut up into small pieces, cattle may be carried through the winter at a small expense and in excellent condition.

Milch Cows.

If cows are to yield a good supply of milk through the winter they must be well fed. Dry food alone, whether it be hay or corn fodder, cut up and sprinkled with meal, is not sufficient. They require, in addition, a daily supply of succulent roots with occasional messes of slops, enriched with meal or ship-stuff. The extra food, both liquid and solid, will be amply returned in milk and butter.

Young Cattle.

The best preparation for carrying young cattle through the winter in good health is protection from the cold, and especially from biting winds and sleety storms. For food, the rough provender, consisting of corn fodder chopped up and sprinkled with meal or bran will answer with an occasional change to hay. See also that they are well bedded and regularly salted and watered.

Working Animals.

The suggestions just made in regard to young cattle will apply to working animals, except that the food furnished them should be of a little more generous quality, and in quantities adequate to their wants. Good stalls, sheds or stables, warm bedding, careful grooming, and ready access to salt as well as to pure water—all these things are equally essential.

Sheep.

These also require attention. They should have close sheds in which they can be housed during the winter. The floors of the sheds should be covered lightly with straw or litter, frequently renewed, and strewed occasionally with plaster. Feed boxes or troughs should be arranged round the sheds, which

should be filled regularly with hay, straw or corn fodder, and, at intervals, the sheep would be benefited by a small supply of grain. They should have a yard for exercise attached to the sheds, and the yard, if possible, should be protected against the north and northwest winds. It should be kept as dry as the season will permit, and there should always be placed in boxes, under cover, lumps of rock salt to which the sheep can obtain easy access.

Apples.

Store these away, after carefully picking them over, for spring or winter use. Those which have been picked by hand from the trees will always keep the best, because freest from bruises; for with the slightest possible bruise decay, immediately commences.

Granaries and Corn Houses.

Clean and purify these, if not already done, as advised in the October number of the *Farmer*.

Draining Wet Lands.

November, if not rainy, is an excellent month for draining wet land; and wherever such work is required, the spare labor of the farm could not be put to a better use. By draining and liming, districts formerly sickly have been rendered perfectly healthy, whilst the crops grown upon such lands have proven very frequently to be the most productive of those grown on any portion of the farm.

Farm Implements, Machinery, &c.

Look over these, and if any are in want of repairs take time by the forelock, and have them put in good condition forthwith. See that the harness leather is also oiled, to render it soft and pliable.—The best oil for this purpose is neats' foot oil. All the vegetable oils have a tendency to crack leather and harden it.

Fire Wood.

Where wood constitutes the fuel of the household, not only should a full supply of the best seasoned oak and hickory be stored away for winter use, but an additional supply should be cut and corded up to season.

Fences and Gates.

Look to these—repair such as need it, and make new ones where required.

Orchards.

Treat the orchards as advised last month.

Out-Houses and Cellars.

Cleanse, purify and white-wash these as early as possible.

Trenching Stiff Clays.—Any stiff clay soil that forms a part of the garden should be deeply trenched and left rough for the frosts of the winter to act upon it. If the general soil of the garden is a stiff clay the best way to ameliorate it, is by carting on sand to the depth of four inches. Do not forget, also, that lime and wood ashes are as beneficial to gardens as to fields under cultivation.

Garden Work for November.

The work to be done in the garden this month is altogether desultory and light, the principal operations being over for the season. What remains to be accomplished in open air gardening is as follows:

Cabbages.—Have these taken up and stored away. Take them up roots and all, and set them in a close bed, roots downward—cover them with a light sprinkling of straw, and build over them a low shed, not more than two feet high, thatched at the sides and on the roof with corn fodder twelve inches thick. Have the front loose so as to get easily at the cabbages so stored whenever they may be wanted.

Lettuce Plants.—Such plants as are in frames should have air admitted to them regularly during moderate weather.

Sea Kale and Rhubarb.—The seed of these may yet be sown, but the earlier the seeding is done during the month the more vigorous the young plants will become before the ground is locked up with frost. When winter fairly sets in protect the young plants with a light sprinkling of straw, or cover them lightly with brush.

Turnips, Beets, Carrots, &c.—All esculent roots yet remaining in the garden should now be taken up in fair weather, and left in the open air for a few days to dry, provided there is no danger of frost. They should then be stored away in a moderately warm cellar, the temperature of which is just above the freezing point, or they may be put in heaps and thatched over with a covering of litter, and on this a foot thick of dirt. In the latter case dig a trench around the heap to carry off the rain water.

Cauliflower and Broccoli.—Break down the leaves of these vegetables over the flowers to protect them.

Cardoons, Endives, Celery.—Continue to blanch these.

Small Salading.—If small salading is still to be seeded, the hot bed is the only place that can be used for the purpose.

Spinach.—Keep the spinach bed free of weeds, and if the plants require thinning out, draw those that crowd the others, leaving the strongest to stand four inches apart.

Asparagus Beds.—If these have not already been cleaned off and dressed for the winter, let the work be done at once.

Gooseberries and Currants.—Cuttings of these may be set out during the early part of the month.

Raspberries.—New plantations of raspberries may be made throughout the month if the weather should continue open.

NOTES AND COMMENTARIES.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

The Drought has done far more damage than was anticipated. The failure in grass has reduced the amount and quality of Beef and Mutton and great loss has been sustained by the grazier on that account. Corn is too high to make hogs fat and a vast amount of half fat-pork will necessarily be thrown upon the market. From what I have seen and read, I conclude there has not been over half a crop per acre, of corn, made, although the aggregate in bushels will not probably be short of last years product, more than one-third or perhaps two-fifths, owing to the greater area under cultivation this year. But this difference is an immense draw-back on the resources of the country. The Potatoe crop and root crops are indifferent. We must conclude, as a consequence, that without question corn and hay will sell high the coming year. Reasoning also from analogy, pork must be low. Farmers will not keep hogs when they consume more than they will bring when fat for the shambles. It would be wise, it is thought by some, to sell all the corn-consuming animals that can be spared, if reasonable prices can be obtained, and not be too hurried in disposing of corn and hay.

Pumpkins.

I have always advocated the propriety of planting among the corn, quantities of pumpkin seed, and now when we feel so deeply the deplorable effects of the drought, our cows lowing for food, and can find no grass to satisfy their cravings, the supply of pumpkins is invaluable. They save grain and supply the place of grass. Those who have them this year will appreciate their worth. And let those who have them not, remember that a few hours light work in June in dropping the seed, would have secured a rich repast for their famishing cows, and added gallons of milk and scores of pounds of nice butter to their dairy.

Potato Harvest.

Your correspondent "Clairmont," in the August number of the *Maryland Farmer*, gives very good directions on this subject, and evidently is a practical man. How much time and labor is saved on a farm by some fore thought and good management. One man will save a crop with the same force, in better order and in half the time another man will with more hard work. *Clairmont* seems to think, potatoes should be dried before being earthed over. My experience is, that the less sun and air they get after being dug the better they will both eat and keep, provided they be dug or harvested when the ground is not wet. If the ground be dry, they ought to be put directly in the cellar or pit and covered over as soon as possible. How is it that our inge-

nious mechanics have not ere this, invented a plow or machine to aid the farmer in harvesting this important crop, the chief labor in its production consisting in gathering the crop;

Blackberries.

The communication of "Economy" on Improved Blackberries was "short and sweet," *economical* in space and words, but in those few words giving us much for reflection and edification. How true it is, that we buy fruits, flowers and ornamental trees under fine names, when we have much superior in our fields, marshes and woods. I once paid a high price for a "*Hercules club*" tree, and my negro boy laughed when he was told to plant it with great care, "hi, massa, what for you get this '*prickly ash*,'" when it ruins every thing that touch it, and it run all over the grounds and stick the children, and never can kill it"—how *little* I felt! From that moment I began the same course that "Economy" pursues, I kept my eyes about me when I walked or rode, in field or wood, on hill or in glen and when I saw a rare tree, shrub, flower or fruit, or any of either that seemed remarkable, I tied a string or put some mark to find it for removal at the right time. In this way I have obtained some beautiful specimens of trees, and some pure and fine wild flowers, and berries equal to the best that are sold in the market, except strawberries, and even they I have thought, in one or two cases, excelled in flavor the best improved kinds. In connexion with this matter I often think of the beautiful lines of the poet,

"Full many a flower is born to bloom unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air;
Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear."

Like the great H. Clay, I never could quote poetry, if I'm wrong, pray correct. If our young men would study a little of botany and take pleasure in hunting for rare or new species of the different genus of plants, to be found every where, in our teeming land, and improve them by culture, I have no doubt our *flora* would be wonderfully improved and increased, and many new varieties of fruits be discovered of immense value. Look at the beauty of our wild Agaleas and Spireas, &c. &c.

The splendid Dutchess deAngouleme and the Vicar of Winkfield pears were found by accident.

Frauds in Fertilizers.

Your reply to your Maryland correspondent on this subject is alike tempered with justice and prudence, and on the whole, I much approve of your sensible views. That there are frauds, can not be denied. Yet it is equally undeniable, that the manufacturers of fertilizers in our State are as a class, men of high tone and irreproachable in their character. Some sell fertilizers made of materials procured from abroad, about which sometimes they may not be as particular as they should be in seeing that they

themselves have not been imposed on. Others sell articles manufactured entirely at the North, and perhaps they neglect to inspect the article closely before they send it to their unsuspecting customers, forgetting in the hurry of business, that sometimes such things have come from the North as wooden nutmegs, and rum that freezes when water does, and such like mercantile curiosities. Again, the honest farmer may think himself cheated when he is not. His soil may not suit the manure, or the season, or the mode of application may be wrong. It may have been tampered with on the way, and such is the case often, for the "*common-carriers*," as the law terms, boats, cars, drays, wagons and the like, are the most unsafe, and dishonest class of go-betweens to be found among all the avocations of men. If you send 100 bushels of potatoes to market by them, be thankful to receive from your merchant account of 80 bushels. Be satisfied to lose one-tenth of all your sacks. The only way to detect frauds in fertilizers is to have a law passed requiring each manufacturer to state what proportions of different articles his fertilizer consists, and then when the purchaser gets it, let him take a sample and have it analyzed in Washington, as you suggest. If it fails in important and material things to come up to its promised qualities, either let suit for damages be brought against the manufacturer or publish him and have his license taken away. Honest dealers, I am sure, would be willing to have the most stringent law or investigation into their business, unless it proved too troublesome, or too inquisitorial into their privacy. Both parties, the maker and the buyer, have their rights, and the respective rights should be carefully guarded. The man who would deliberately cheat a poor farmer with a spurious manure and thus excite, but to disappoint, the hopes of the hard working tiller of the soil, risking his hard earned gains that his family the next year may be better provided for, is an unmitigated villain, too bad to associate with Penitentiary thieves, and hardly decent enough for hanging.

Mixing Grain on Boats.

In connexion with the above subject, I would suggest that our Legislature correct, by law, another abuse to which the farmer is arbitrarily subjected. I refer to the habit of the sail-boats, mixing the grain of everybody together. It helps some, but works a great injustice and wrong to others. A. has a lot of smutty, damp, badly cleaned wheat, full of onions, and a small lot, say 100 bushels, while B. has pure, clean wheat, fit for seed, say 200 bushels, both lots are mixed and although a sample of each is taken, yet what sensible miller would give more for the best lot than an average of the actual worth of each, and not often willing to do that, as he wishes to keep firm and inferior qualities separate, and would

give more for each if they were separate. To illustrate, A. could not get more than 80 cents for his wheat, B's would be worth \$1.60. The two being mixed could not be sold for an average, which would be \$1.20—it is highly probable that not more than 90 cents could be obtained, if so, by this mixture to save the Captain a little trouble, A. only gains \$10, and B. loses \$140 on this small lot. B. had better have given A. the worth of his wheat not to send it with his. They are not generally responsible men, and the farmer has no redress for frauds or other wrongs. Every owner of a vessel should be made to have different apartments or sufficiency of bags to keep each man's grain separate, or be subjected to payment of a heavy fine for violating the law.—The fines to be recovered as other fines at law.

Another grievance that farmers have to complain of, and do universally and unanimously remonstrate against, yet must endure, is the practice with commission merchants, to allow him to whom the largest consignment is made, to dispose of the whole cargo. This certainly is not right. A farmer may have just cause of quarrel with a merchant, and be in open hospitality and yet has to submit to whatever price that merchant may choose to sell his grain. Farmers are the best natured people, and submit to much that is wrong rather than seem officious or complaining, yet they do themselves great wrong, by not combining and counselling, and by their united effort and strength, correct abuses and see that they have their legal rights respected, as all other classes and professions do. Mechanics have their Trades' Union, merchants their Boards of Trade, the professions their associations, why should not the planters and farmers have their clubs and societies to regulate their business affairs, so as to concentrate their views and exert effectually their power.

THE DURABILITY OF TIMBER.—The following paragraphs, says the *Working Farmer*, handed us some little time ago, by whom we do not now know, illustrate the comparative durability of timber:

"The piles sustaining London Bridge have been driven 500 years. In 1845 they were critically examined and found to have been but slightly decayed; these piles are principally of elm.

"Old Savory Place, in the City of London, is sustained on piles driven 650 years ago, they consist of oak, elm, beech, and chestnut, and are perfectly sound.

"The bridge built by the Emperor Prajan over the Danube, affords a striking example of the durability of timber in a wet state. One of these piles was taken up and found to be petrified to the depth of three-quarters of an inch, and the rest of the wood had undergone no change, though it had been driven 1,600 years."

The State in which Common Farm-yard Manure Should be Applied to the Land.

Of all the common questions which are agitated in our agricultural journals, there is probably no one upon which there is such a diversity of opinion as the above; yet I think that a little careful examination will show that this difference is caused by not making a sufficient distinction between the best form in which manure should be applied *in general*, and the best form in which it should be applied to this or that *particular crop*, or for this or that *particular object*.

The sooner we plow in our manure after its formation, the more organic matter we add to our land, for the longer the manure remains uncovered by soil the greater its loss in organic food; hence, when enriching the soil is the *sole* purpose, it can be best accomplished by plowing in recent or fresh manure. But there are other considerations which must influence the application of it, for enriching the land is *not* our sole object; for we expect to reap crops from it as well as make it better, and as the state of the manure when applied has an influence upon these crops, we must pay some attention to the rules which govern these effects.

If the soil is sandy or light, it will be made still lighter by the addition of fresh or long unrotted manure, and hence its mechanical effects make it favorable to heavy clay land, but not so for sandy soil which is already too loose.

With such land the least of two evils must be chosen, and it will mostly prove the better plan to allow the manure to remain in the yard, at the risk of considerable loss from fermentation, until it becomes decomposed, when its mechanical effect will be so much lessened as not to be objectionable.

Another objection to plowing in long manure on sandy land (aside from its objectionable mechanical effect) is that when plowed in a fermentation similar to that which takes place in the barnyard ensues, and the soil being too light to absorb or rather to retain the products of this fermentation, they can be washed out by rain, and in some measure lost to the farmer.

Upon heavy clay or loamy land it will be found most beneficial to plow the manure under in a "recent" or fresh state, and to turn it under at least from four or five months before it is wanted for the crop. By the time the crop needs the manure it will be in a state of compost, and will then produce more effect than an equal amount plowed in just before the crop is grown.

Those who have tried it know that if the plot intended for potatoes is heavily spread with long fresh manure early in the spring, it will produce as good if not better wheat than the remainder of the field to

which the manure was applied in the fall after laying in the barnyard all summer. From this it seems as if the potato crop only used up the products of the fermentation, which had the manure been suffered to remain in the yard would have been lost.

The nature of the crop to which the manure is applied should also guide us in the decision of the question. In some crops the action of the manure is only needed for a short time, and hence we should apply the manure in a decomposed or fermented state. Of this kind of crops the turnip may be taken as an instance. In this crop we want vigorous action in the manure from the start, and we do not need prolonged action, for the crop is not long in perfecting its growth. We want immediate action to push the young plant forward to its second leaf, in order to make it safe from the ravages of the fly, and we want the manure to act for a sufficient length of time to develop the bulb properly. For this crop the manure should be well decomposed, as its action will not commence in time to be of much use to the crop for which it was applied.

Upon the other hand we want a very different kind of action for the wheat crop. Here we want some immediate action to hurry the young plant and give it a healthy growth to save it from the fly, but we also want prolonged action to develop the grain and carry out the crop. Hence it is that no bad effects follow the plowing in of long manure for wheat, while the same manure would do the turnip crop much more harm than good, and has often in this way given rise to a great diversity of opinion. But if the experiment is carefully tried on the same kinds of crops, there will be but little difference of opinion as to the effect.

The difference in expense between hauling fresh manure and that which is well rotted, is (when it has to be hauled far,) quite an important one. It has been stated by good authority (Johnson, Agricultural Chemist, page 475) that half a ton of dry food will produce from twenty-three to twenty-five tons of manure, which in six weeks will weigh but twenty-one hundred weight, at the end of eight but one ton, when half rotten from fifteen to seventeen hundred weight, and when fully rotted from half a ton to thirteen hundred weight, or almost the original weight of the dry feed consumed.

When the manure has to be hauled far, the question to be decided is whether the loss by fermentation will more than pay for the extra cost of hauling. If so, then it will of course be found to be more profitable to haul the fresh manure, provided there are no other considerations as above.

I hope that these random thoughts of mine will cause others to think and *write*, in order that we may have it thoroughly ventilated.—*Cor. Ger. Tel.*

TO PREVENT SMUT.

A Warren, Pa., correspondent writes to the N. Y. Farmers' Club :—"I have been in the habit of raising wheat on my own account, in this and the old country, for upwards of sixty years, and for at least fifty of these years never had any smut. I give you my preventive for the public good. My opinion is that the cause is a fungus, that must be killed, and blue vitriol will do it; and this is the process :—Have some vessel that will hold your seed, and take four ounces of vitriol to each bushel of wheat; dissolve in hot water, then fill into your vessel as much cold water as you think will float your quantity of seed, add your dissolved vitriol, then put your wheat in by smalls, and skim off any refuse; when done, allow the whole to stand for two hours, and then drain off the water by a faucet at the bottom. Do this in the evening, and your seed is perfectly dry and ready to sow in the morning by hand or machine. No lime or anything else is necessary, and if properly done I will insure the crop for a small premium.

The *Canada Farmer* discusses the subject as follows :

"Smut is caused by a minute sporadic plant, the spores or seeds of which are so very small as scarcely to be distinguishable, even with a good microscope. These spores attach themselves to the seed of the wheat in the first instance, and from thence ascend into the plant through its sap vessels, fastening on the grain when the ear is in bloom, and turning the seed into a mass of soft blackish fungous substance, which is poisonous to man or any of the animals eating it, either in the green or ripe state. Indian corn, barley, oats, and other grains are liable to become the medium for propagating smut. In corn it assumes quite a heavy growth, making the ears affected by it large, unsightly, and disagreeable to handle. Generally speaking, the smutty stalks of grain are shorter than those that are not affected, so that the crop will show it but little till harvest time, except on close observation." * * *

The following is the preventive recommended :

"The best methods we can adopt to prevent smut is to either steep the seed grain in a strong solution of salt in the form of brine, or sprinkle brine over the grain on the barn floor. Old brine, in which pork or beef has been kept, if re-boiled, answers the purpose. When the grain is steeped in brine, it need not remain in it more than ten to twenty minutes, and if the brine is strong, many of the lighter grains and fowl seeds will float to the top, and can be skimmed off. The grain is then taken out and spread on the floor, and a small quantity of slaked lime in powder strewn over it, and the grain turned

over several times, till each seed gets a slight coating of the lime dust, and it is then ready to sow, but if to be sown by a drill, will need to be dry before using to prevent clogging up the drill spouts. We have often used a solution of copperas for the same purpose, and in the same way, but the copperas requires first to be dissolved in boiling water, and care taken that none of the grain, after being put through the process, gets back in the bin, or within reach of pigs or poultry, or some of them will be poisoned by the minerals used in the solution."

NORWAY OATS.

An Illinois correspondent in the *Western Rural* gives the following as the result of his experience :

"The Norway Oats I sowed and raised this year will, I think, compare with the best reports about them that I have seen in your paper. They are very fine. The season being wet they grew very large and heavy, causing them to lodge some, consequently they did not fill so well as if they had stood up until ripe. I have not yet threshed them, but think I shall get from 15 to 25 bushels from 14 quarts on about one-half acre. They did well on the most of the ground, though a part was troubled some with weeds. I have measured quite a number of heads that were 20½ inches in length, and a few that were 24 inches long, and also stalks that were six feet two inches in length. I have proof of the above statement, if it should be necessary to produce it. I did not count the grains in a head at the time of cutting, but have since done so, and find one head to contain 225 grains, another 283, another 281."

The *Rural New Yorker*, as will be seen by the following, considers the Norway a good investment :

"The results of the past season's experience with this variety of oats, so far as we have reports, are very satisfactory indeed. In all cases reported, the yield has been good compared with that of other varieties, and in some cases extraordinarily large, going to show that no matter how much fault may have been justly found with the cleanliness of the seed sent out, the Norway Oat, *per se*, has merits to commend it to every farmer who desires to keep pace with his neighbors in production. It has been properly urged that an investment which increases the product of an acre from ten to fifteen bushels is a good one, no matter whether it be in the form of manure, culture or an improved variety of seed. So we think. We do not discourage people from such investments. Every wide-awake farmer knows that his interests lie in keeping pace with progress in all departments of husbandry, and will act accordingly. The past season's trial seems to prove that the Norway Oat is one of these profitable investments."

From a series of articles on the cultivation of cotton, written by Dr. W. J. Barbee, and published in the *Metropolitan Record*, of New York city, we extract the following :

CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

BY DR. W. J. BARBEE.

LAYING BY—OPENING OF THE BOLLS—A FINE SUCCESSION OF RAINS—TOO MUCH RAIN—DRY WEATHER.

Laying by is given up a crop to take care of itself. The last ploughing and hoeing constitute the laying by. This occurs at different dates according to different circumstances. The planter should never lay by as long as he can materially profit his crop by working it. Some are detained in this operation as late as the first of August. After this the hoes may be of some service in removing grass and weeds that may have escaped former workings; but it is not expedient to use the plough, simply because the branches and bolls now crossing and lapping would be injured by the mules and swingletrees, and not because of any injury inflicted upon the roots.

The bolls begin to open from the middle of July to the middle of August. This opening is caused by the separation of the valves of the capsule, and the concurrent expansion of the four internal cells containing the cotton; and the process continues onward until winter. At first the cotton in the cells is a moist, pithy-like substance, but gradually, under the influence of the sun, assumes a dry, fibrous, woolly-like character, and hangs nodding from the pericarp ready to be gathered.

Before we proceed to consider the subject of picking, we must say something about rains and dry weather. In the early part of the planting season, and indeed up to the opening of the bolls, light rains, "refreshing seasons," at intervals of eight or ten days, are very acceptable; but after the opening of the bolls commences, lighter showers at longer intervals are altogether sufficient. Indeed, the only rain desired is just a sufficiency to keep the plant alive—to prevent its shedding its foliage to such an extent as to expose the young and partially developed bolls too much to the sun. Long-continued drought in June and July will cause shedding of the forms and may prove disastrous. After the middle of September, dry weather can do no material injury, but is rather advantageous.

Heavy drenching, long-continued rains are always more or less injurious. Should they occur when the cotton is young, it will be to a great extent drowned out, and the stand destroyed. The plant will also be much more liable to rust and sore-shin. Coming on later in the season, when the plant is covered with bolls and forms, heavy rains will cause what is known as the second growth.—The plant will grow large and tall, its foliage will be dense and green, and the consequence is that a large part of the bottom bolls will be rotted, and the top bolls, from an excess of sap, will fail to come to maturity in time to escape the blighting influence of frost.

PICKING—AUGUST TO JANUARY—GOOD AND BAD PICKING—QUANTITY PER DAY—PICKING BY MACHINERY—FINGERS THE BEST MACHINE—STORING AWAY THE COTTON—QUANTITY OF SEED COTTON TO THE ACRE.

Picking commences in the more southern part of the cotton region about the middle of July, but

from the latitude of Montgomery, Alabama, at various dates from the middle to the last of August. The field is usually picked over about three times, and the season generally continues till late in the fall; and we have often seen hands at work in the field till the close of the year.

A few days before the commencement of the operation the big hamper baskets are prepared, each one holding from 75 to 150 pounds. These are placed at convenient distances in the field; the hands are all ready, each one taking two rows, the haversack suspended from his neck, into which he deposits the locks of cotton. When the sacks are full, the contents are emptied into the baskets, and the latter are moved from point to point as convenience may require; and thus they move all day long, resting for dinner, and at night bring home their baskets filled with the fleece of the plant. A good hand will pick 250 pounds per day; a moderate hand 150; an inferior hand from 75 to 100.—The cotton is weighed usually at noon and at night, and deposited in covered rail-pens, from which it is subsequently hauled to the gin-house. Should the cotton be picked damp, it will be necessary to sun it, which is done on a large scaffold or platform, erected immediately in front of and adjoining the gin-house. For this reason the gin-house should always front to the south.

Several machines have been invented for the purpose of picking cotton; and the advertisements in our papers setting forth their superior advantages, remind us of the wonderful virtues of infallible patent medicines. Up to this time, we have seen no machine equal to the fingers of a good, stout, brisk negro.

When a sufficient quantity of cotton has been picked and panned, it is removed to the gin house, and stored carefully away in the large upper chamber convenient to the gin-stand. Here it lies till all things are ready, secure from all hurtful influence.

The quantity of seed cotton to the acre varies, of course, with the quality of the land. The best bottom lands will yield from 1,600 to 3,000 lbs.; the best highland places will make from 1,200 to 1,500 lbs.; good second-rate highlands from 600 to 800 lbs.; and poor hills from 100 to 400 lbs. In 1860 there were 8,000,000 acres under cultivation, and something over 4,000,000 bales were produced, or a half bale per acre as an average. Now, as it takes about 1,600 lbs. of seed cotton to make a bale, it follows that 800 lbs. of seed cotton was the average per acre in 1860.

GINNING AND PRESSING—BALING.

Forty years ago, in Old Virginia, we saw the negroes picking the cotton seed from the fibre with their fingers. There was one man in the neighborhood who had a roller gin-stand, and he was considered ahead of everybody else. Whitney's gin had not yet been introduced, although employed by Georgia planters for twenty years. It was indeed a great invention, and deserves to take rank with the telescope and mariner's compass. The modern improvements upon Whitney have brought the machine to perfection, and we now behold it doing the work which, fifty years ago, was performed by three hundred hands.

The cotton gin now used is composed of a stand about six feet in width, inclosing a cylinder and brush, arranged horizontally, and running on iron axes in composition metallic boxes. On the cylinder are arranged a series of circular saws, made of

the best cast-steel plates, in segments, or two parts. They are placed about an inch apart, and are so secured to the cylinder as to insure perfect accuracy and uniformity of action. The teeth are very pointed and oblique, and are very carefully and smoothly dressed. The cylinder, when put in motion by a band running on a trundle-head attached to it on one side of the stand, and by which it is connected with the running gear, revolves in such a manner that the teeth pass between a corresponding series of metallic grates, curved or bent so as to conform to the circumference of the saws, and placed in such a manner as only to permit the free passage of the teeth of the saw, together with the lint which it removes in its revolutions. The grates form one side of a movable hopper, the breastboard or fall in front forming the opposite; the hopper working on hinges at the bottom, by which the grates can be elevated above the saws as occasion requires.

In its working position, the teeth of the saws pass through the grates and enter the hopper just so far as to take a proper hold on the cotton, with which it is kept supplied by raking it from the pile of seed cotton deposited on the top of the stand.

In operation, the saws passing through the cotton cause it to revolve in the hopper, and form a roll from which the seeds, as the lint becomes detached, fall to the bottom, and are removed by means of a spout.

In the rear of the cylinder, and in contact with it, is a circular brush of bristles supported on arms which, revolving by means of the gearing with great velocity, compared with the revolution of the saws, whips or brushes rapidly and completely from them the lint or fibre drawn through the grates. The velocity with which this fan-like brush revolves causes a strong draught of air through the apertures in the stand, which wafts the lint in light flakes through a flue to the lint room, made close and tight for its reception. The flues are constructed with a false floor of slats, between which much of the false seed and trash which may have passed through the grates with the lint, falls in passing to the lint room, and the cotton is thus freed from these impurities.

A good sixty-saw gin will gin five or six bales a day; but the average performance, where care is taken to make a good article, is not more than three bales.

From the lint room the cotton is taken to the press.

The boxes in which the cotton is pressed in packing are made of wide three-inch plank, and are four- and a half feet long and twenty-two inches wide, securely keyed together, and having side doors hinged on the ends to take out the bales when pressed and tied; the top and bottom of the box, either of which is called the follower, as the pressure is applied from above or below, according to the construction of the press, are made of similar timber, with seven grooves at regular and corresponding distances, through which to pass the ties.

Preparatory to making the bale, a piece of bagging of suitable dimensions is spread on the bottom of the box. A proper quantity of cotton being packed or trodden in, another piece of bagging, of sufficient size to complete the covering, is laid on, the screw or lever is put in motion, and the follower ascends or descends into the box, as the case may be, to the edge of the side doors, which are then thrown open; the ends and edges of the bagging are gathered together and stitched with twine, and the ropes passed

through the grooves and tied. The movement of the screw or lever is then reversed, the pressure removed, and the bale taken out. Instead of rope, hoop iron is used to a great extent by our planters. They are coated with paint to prevent rust, and are fastened by means of rivets passed through holes punched at proper distances. It is believed by many that the hoop iron will, in a few years, entirely supersede the use of rope.

The motive power, in most of our gin-houses, consists of four mules, hitched to a horizontal lever, passing through a vertical shaft, upon which is constructed the large central cog-wheel. The cogs are made to play into a wallower or vertical spur-wheel, on one end of a horizontal shaft, to the opposite end of which the band-wheel is attached; a gum band, about a foot in width, connects this with the trundle-head of the gin-stand, and puts the machinery in motion. On some plantations steam is used instead of horse-power.

Bales are put up so as to weigh about 500 lbs., though the commercial bale is estimated at 400.—After being marked and numbered, the bales are hauled in wagons to the most convenient depot, from whence they are shipped to market.

(To be continued in our next.)

WOOD ASHES.—According to Johnston's "Agricultural Chemistry," wood ashes consists of silica, alumina, oxide of iron, oxide manganese, potash, soda, sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, chlorine, and carbonic acid.

These constituents are essential to the growth of vegetation, and if they do not abound in the soil they must be supplied by artificial means. The potash, and other ingredients contained in wood ashes, are in a progressed state, having already been in organic life, and therefore not only a direct food for plants to the extent they may require these constituents, but potash has a powerful chemical action on the soil, decomposing all organic substances, and rendering many inorganic substances soluble. Even the silicates, the chief component of sand, are so changed in condition that they are ready to give strength to the outer coating of straw, corn-stalks and the like.

Wood ashes are exceedingly valuable for sandy soils, and are beneficial on all soils; are especially valuable in their application to potatoes, carrots, corn, peas, beans, clover and the grasses generally.

As a top-dressing to grass lands it roots out the moss and promotes the growth of white clover.—Upon red clover it is better to be mixed with one-fourth of its weight of gypsum.

Many persons in the country, who cultivate more or less land, have been in the habit of selling ashes at a very small price. Farmers and gardeners had better collect all the ashes they can, until they cost them over fifty cents a bushel.

An acre contains 4,840 square yards.

A square mile contains 640 acres.

THE PEA, AS A FIELD CROP.

The pea is deserving of more attention, especially in the present scarcity of labor. It is more easily raised than corn, and may be economically substituted for it to a considerable extent. It makes excellent food for swine, sheep, poultry, etc. For fattening swine peas are superior to corn. They prepare the ground admirably for fall wheat.— Their rapid, dense growth mulches the ground, smothering down weeds and rendering the ground moist and mellow.

The pea belongs to the class called leguminous plants, so named from their bearing legumes or pods, as beans, peas, vetches, etc. This is a very large order of plants, containing many very beautiful, and many very useful in agriculture. It embraces many enriching and ameliorating crops, such as clover, lupine, lucerne, sainfoin, etc. The pea probably ranks next to clover in value as a crop for green manure. It has the advantage of making a large growth very quickly. It may be sown rather late in the spring, in this latitude, and make its growth in time to be plowed under for wheat.

The *Canada Farmer* says: "Chemical analysis of the pea shows the following results: 1,000 parts of peas yielded 501 parts of starch, 22 of saccharine matter, 35 of albuminous matter, and 16 parts of extract. The ashes obtained by burning the pea plant when in flower, when subjected to analytical tests, gave for 100 parts of ashes: Soluble salts, 49.8 parts; earthy phosphates, 17.25; earthy carbonates, 6; silica, 2.3; metallic oxides, 1; and loss, 24.65 parts. From the ashes of the ripe plant, the following results have been obtained: Soluble salts, 34.25 parts; earthy phosphates, 22; earthy carbonates, 14; silica, 11; metallic oxides, 2.5; and loss, 17.25 parts. The straw of the pea contains large quantities of lime, and hence this fertilizer, or composts containing a large proportion of farinaceous and saccharine matter, and the straw, if harvested in good condition, is thought by some to be scarcely inferior to meadow hay."

Peas do best on a good wheat soil; but will flourish on nearly all soils, except the extremes of very stiff clay or very light sand. They may be sown as early in the spring as the soil will do to work. They are best sown with the drill; but may be sown broadcast, and covered with the cultivator, harrow, or small plow. They ought to be covered two to three inches deep. Rolling with a field roller is advisable, when it can be done. The usual quantity of seed sown is three bushels to the acre. They yield from thirty to forty bushels per acre.

The harvesting is accomplished by mowing with scythe, or when fully ripe they pull up by the roots easily and are often expeditiously gathered with a horse rake. When gathered into heaps and dried they may be threshed, and the haulm stacked for sheep fodder. If this is secured in good condition,

cattle and sheep will thrive upon it. If labor is scarce, hogs may be turned in to gather the crop for themselves. Peas are often sown with oats, and when thus grown may be fed as harvested to sheep or horses, or threshed, or made into meal for hogs. The oats afford some support for the pea vines, and a fine yield will be obtained. For fattening hogs, peas are best ground into meal or soaked in water.

Greasing Wagons.

Few people fully appreciate the importance of thoroughly lubricating the axles, etc., of wagons and carriages, and still fewer know what are the best material and the best methods of applying them. A well-made wheel will endure common wear from ten to twenty-five years, if care is taken to use the right kind and proper amount of grease; but if this matter is not attended to, they will be used up in five or six years. Lard should never be used on a wagon, for it will penetrate the hub, and work its way out around the tenons of the spokes, and spoil the wheel. Tallow is the best lubricator for wooden axle-trees, and castor oil for iron. Just grease enough should be applied to the spindle of a wagon to give it a light coating; this is better than more, for the surplus put on will work out at the ends, and be forced by the shoulder-bands and nut-washers into the hub around the outside of the boxes. To oil an axle-tree, first wipe the spindle clean with a cloth wet with spirits of turpentine, and then apply a few drops of castor oil near the shoulders and end. One teaspoonful is sufficient for the whole.—*Ex.*

AN ICE HOUSE EASILY MADE.—Last January I drew one large load of sawdust and spread on the ground on the north side of my horse barn, then drew the ice (sawed in square cakes) and built up a square pile some eight by ten feet, and seven or eight feet high, filling up the spaces between the cakes with pounded ice. I then set up scantling, and built a board house around it, two feet larger each way than the ice; then filled it with sawdust around, and two or three feet on top, and covered it with boards and slabs. We have used freely through the season, sold to picnic parties, given away to sick neighbors, and have plenty of ice yet. — *Western Rural.*

Long rye or wheat straw is considered preferable to oats or barley straw for bedding for animals for warmth, cleanliness, and its durability or capability of being used a number of times. Its length and crispness prevents it from matting or packing, consequently, by laying loose, the absorbed moisture is soon evaporated.

COTSWOLD SHEEP, &c.

To the Editors of the Maryland Farmer :

In your August number, page 246, a communication from a "Young Farmer," "Smada," (why not give his name?) complains of no article from experienced men on the subject of sheep-raising—his hobby. I will make such statement as I think his communication seems to call for, without attempt at ornament, as all farming subjects should be treated plainly.

For profit to the farmer, I greatly prefer Cotswold. Their great tendency to take on fat, and being almost always muttons, command readily from the butcher high prices, the fall after one year old. No other breed will do so, and there is no danger of being overstocked. The wool will bring as much per fleece as any other. Next to them, I think I prefer Southdown.

Dogs.—They are not so liable to be attacked by dogs. Keep them gentle and away from any other breed of sheep entirely; and, being sluggish, they fill themselves, lay down and ruminate like cattle, and will not jump up and run when dogs come into the field. Dogs will chase anything that runs from them—even a flying bird. If other sheep are with them when they run, the Cotswold will (being too heavy for racing) become the first victims.

Crosses.—I would take no other cross on the Cotswold; I would of the Cotswold on any other breed.

Breeding.—I put Cotswold bucks to Cotswold ewes early in August; but few take them. Cotswold ewes are generally good milkers, and if they bring their lambs on full growth of grass the lambs will not take all the milk and endanger the ewe from garget, as farmers rarely think of milking the ewe after the lamb sucks, if the lamb comes when grass is not abundant. The lamb acquires size enough to take it all against its growth. Lambs ought to be weaned in the latter part of June on good fresh pasture—observing the ewes bag to dry it up properly. When the get of the buck is old enough to go to breeding, a new buck ought to be procured for them; the old buck will do for the old ewes. Incestuous intercourse will cause sheep to fade away in some way.

Siling.—I have never known injury from its use in winter, but it ought never to be put on snow or ice for them. I have never put salt on tar, though neither can be injurious, and both are beneficial. I have heard of the charge of fly in the head, but never saw one, or the man that did.

Wintering.—A plain, simple shed of corn stalks, straw or pine brush, on a hill, near water, open only to the south, and, for manuring purposes, put on another poor hill next winter. Sheep should never be confined, but left to go in and out at pleasure, and

on a sod field; and when they cannot procure food themselves, fed sufficiently to keep their bowels in a wholesome state, to prevent stretches or blind staggers, which is caused by constipation of the bowels for want of food.

I fear our young farmer friend has been imposed on—"fine Southdown and Cotswold ewes and very fine Cotswold buck procured at \$2.50 each!" when (at a time of full supply of meat in market) yearling Cotswolds brought from the butchers \$10 each, without being grain-fed and not thoroughbred. I have known \$6 each offered for suckling lambs, not thoroughbred. I know it is not uncommon for a long-legged, coarse-wooled sheep to be called Cotswold, where the owner wished to sell, without any just claim to the blood, as I have known horses called thoroughbred without any other pretense than that he had clean limbs. He considers \$288 clear profit on \$300 expenditure. This is a little over \$1 on each sheep, when he ought, with the right kind of sheep, have made from \$8 to \$10 per head, to be profitable; though, to make that, the right kind of sheep would cost him a heavier outlay per head. I would not keep sheep a year for even \$3.

Respectfully,

J. W. WARE,
Near Berryville, Clarke county, Va.

HOW TO BUILD A CORN CRIB.—How to have a rat-proof corn crib is a great question among farmers. A correspondent of the New York Farmers' Club gives the following experience:

"I have a corn crib that has stood for twenty years, and has never had a rat, and but one mouse in it, to my knowledge. Posts ten or eleven feet long and eight inches square; mortise two feet from one end; for end sills, two inch mortise with tusk. Taper post from sill to the end, by hewing of inside until the end is reduced to four inches in diameter; make smooth with draw-knife, and nail on tin smooth half way to the end, below the sill. Let sills be eight inches square; also, end tie them and the rafter plates with moderate inter-ties. Brace well, and lath up and down with three-quarter inch lath; lay the floor, and board up the ends with ungrooved boards; let each bent be twelve feet long, six feet wide at the sill, and seven and a half feet at plate; and if full to peak, it will hold 250 bushels. I never had an ear to hurt on account of the great width. If preferred, lay the floor with lath or narrow boards, with room for ventilation. Each post should stand on stone, about three inches from the ground, and each stone have a foundation two feet square and below the frost.

It is poor practice to estimate agricultural fairs as arrant humbugs, and spend three days every month saving the country at political meetings.

Gypsum alone as a Fertilizer.

There has been much controversy as to the nature of gypsum and its fertilizing powers. My experience goes far to show its auxiliary excellence, but also to throw great doubt on the propriety of its continual use without other aid. Some years since I used gypsum most abundantly on an orchard.—The trees thrived, and the grass was greatly benefited by its use for two or three years. Clover grew spontaneously, or from other causes than direct seeding. Dutch clover especially thrived well. But I soon saw a visible decline in the action of the plaster alone as a manure. The grass grew thin and spindling, and it became quite apparent that its constant use without any manure could not be continued with impunity. I then thoroughly manured the whole field, except a small portion for experiment. (I always leave a piece quite untouched in all my experiments. Without this precaution no certain results can be obtained.) That portion manured and plastered on the manure did very well, and produced an excellent crop. The portion still plastered without manure continued to fail. To make assurance doubly sure, I staked off a square rod in the midst, and sowed a double quantity of plaster; still no results were obtained to induce me to believe there was any virtue *per se* in the plaster after the constituents were exhausted from the land on which the plants fed. To prove this again, I carefully marked the spot where the barrel of plaster was emptied into the pail from which it was sown, and where a double and treble quantity was spilled. Here, again, no perceptible benefit was derived. From all these experiments I am led to believe that plaster acts simply as a vehicle to collect from the air, and to convey or retain in some manner the food the plant requires, and give it out again as wanted; but to continue its use long after all available food in the earth for the plant has been exhausted, and by its constant stimulating effect to cause the plant to grow from air influence, without other more solid assistants, is very much like giving a man who has done a hard day's work an extra glass of whiskey to force him to continue on into the night. He may do it, but the reaction is sure to come. True, the work is done, but the man must not only rest the next day, but must be plentifully fed to enable him to recuperate. All such demands are contrary to physical and organic laws. Nature will give a certain result if treated with reasonable liberality; indeed experiments have long since convinced me that there is a grand magazine of regeneration always at work in the vegetable kingdom so far as "organic" (so to speak) vegetable food is concerned; but we cannot always afford time for nature to act, but must hurry and assist by manure of one kind or another.—*Canada Farmer.*

RIDGING.

This term is sufficiently explained in the following extract from the writings of Loudon, whose able works should be in the hands of every farmer:

"Stagnant water," says Mr. L., "may be considered to be injurious to all the useful classes of plants, by obstructing perspiration and intro-susception, and thus diseasing their roots and submerged parts. Where the surface soil is properly constituted, and rests on a subsoil moderately porous, both will hold water by capillary attraction, and what is not so retained will sink into the interior strata, by its gravity; but where the subsoil is retentive, it will resist or will not admit with sufficient rapidity, the percolation of water to the strata below which, accumulating in the surface soil till its proportion becomes excessive, as a component part, not only carries off the extractive matter, (the food of plants,) but diseases the plants themselves. Hence the origin of surface-draining—that is, laying lands in ridges or beds, or intersecting it with small open gutters."

Where a soil is not so flat as to preclude the passing off of the water, or where the subsoil is open and absorbent, admitting of the free percolation of the same, as in the case of gravelly or sandy subsoils, ridging ought never to be adopted as a means of improvement, as, from the very nature of the circumstances, it must eventually prove prejudicial, rather than a benefit to the land. The soils most essentially benefited by this species of amelioration, are stiff clays, or those of a somewhat more open and porous quality, which repose on a close, compact and unabsorbent subsoil, and present a perfectly flat or but moderately inclined surface. Such lands, unless improved by efficient draining, can never be rendered susceptible of profitable cultivation, and must either be wholly abandoned or worked at a ruinous expense. Some of the most valuable soil is to be found in swamps and bogs, and which, if properly drained, and laid open to the influences of the atmosphere, would, in a few years, not only amply repay the expenses involved in its reclamation, but constitute a feature in the general character and aspect of the farm, of which any one might well be proud. It is of little importance what may be the course adopted in improvements of this nature, provided it be efficient in securing the desired end. Surface-draining, or under-draining, will be effectual in most cases. I have found it so by experience.—*Cor. Germantown Telegraph.*

TO CURE BLIND STAGGERS.—The following cure for the "Blind Staggers," is said by General Hampton, to be infallible—so says an exchange:

"Measure a stick from the nostril to the inner corner of the eye so as not to have it too long; sharpen well, and run it up the nostril twisting it around once or twice, so as to make the nose bleed freely, and it will give instant relief."

Premiums at Fairs---Their Object.

It is questionable whether a proper discrimination is made, either in offering or awarding premiums at our State or county Fairs.

Take, for example, corn. A premium of five dollars is offered for the best bushel, and John Smith takes it while John Jones gets none. Now what are the facts? Why, John Smith (who is a very slovenly farmer) plowed up an old pasture in spring, and planted it with corn, cultivating in his usual style, with the turning plow. In that pasture was a little knoll, where for years the sheep had spent their nights, and the soil had become thoroughly impregnated with the best of manure, and just before the Fair Smith discovers that the corn on that knoll is remarkably fine in spite of the weeds. In other parts of the field the corn is quite ordinary.

But John Jones has planted his corn in a field that has been in constant cultivation for several years, and was reduced in fertility so that some of the last crops were poor. He took special pains in preparing the ground—plowing deep, in the fall before subsoiling and underdraining some portions of it; he gave every rod of it a heavy coating of compost, which he carefully mixed with the soil. He was at much expense in procuring the best seed; he applied plaster and ashes to the growing crop, and gave it clean and the most thorough and scientific culture.

The result was a very superior crop of corn, averaging twenty-five per cent. more bushels per acre than any of his neighbors, and they were all surprised to see such corn on that old field. But the awarding committee decide that his corn is not so good as that which grew accidentally on John Smith's sheep yard.

This case is presented to illustrate our idea of the want of some different arrangement at our Fairs.—Under the present order of things, the really deserving man often receives very little encouragement.

Now if the awarding committee should take into account the whole history of the product presented for premium, and decide accordingly, we think the award would be much more just.

The object of these Fairs is to advance the interests of agriculture, by improvements in all its departments. But if accidental crops, or even spontaneous ones, are permitted to take the precedence of those cultivated throughout with scientific care, the object of the Fair is lost.

Occasionally we feed a steer of huge proportions among our native stock—an *accidental steer* we may call him—and shall the owner take the premium from the judicious breeder? A volunteer squash comes up in some corner of the garden, and the owner lets it grow, but after one or two blossoms

have set, he carelessly treads on the vine beyond them, and thus two blossoms mature fruit of monstrous size, which at the Fair, take the precedence of those of a neighbor who, by proper cultivation and judicious pruning, had raised a dozen very fine squashes on a single vine.

We have spoken thus because we think there is room for improvement in this particular, and we hope the managers of Fairs will give their attention to the subject.

We would suggest that in case of farm crops, awards should be made for the best crops on a given space of ground. And as a general principle premiums should be awarded only for such things which are in some sense the product of the skill, energy and enterprise of those who present them.—A rigid adherence to this principle, we believe, would wake up a deeper interest in agricultural matters, and if competition would be no sharper than it now is it should meet with a more just reward.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

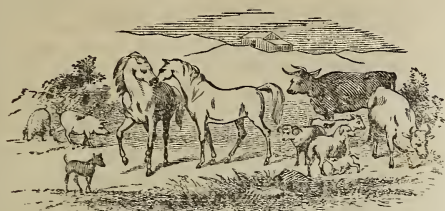
HOW TO PURIFY TAINTED CASKS.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* having had some sad experience with pork and lard, tried the experiment of putting a small armful of shavings into a cask and setting them on fire. The result was that the grease, with all other impurities absorbed by the wood, was burned out. It can then be washed perfectly clean, and be as good as new. The shavings should be kept moving by rolling the cask and stirring, that the fire may not burn the cask, and that the fire may cleanse every part. Good for rancid lard tubs and butter firkins!

An exchange, in commenting upon the above, says that in Scotland when families got in a "lade of meal," it was packed into a cask which served for the same purpose for an indefinite number of years; but always, before being refilled, it was carefully burned out as above described, not with shavings, but with straw, which whilst blazing was stirred round in it till it was perfectly purified.

To purify "musty" casks, intended to hold cider or ale, it has long been the custom to burn a little sulphur in them, either alone or in connection with shavings or straw. This process also had a tendency to preserve the liquid from acidity by forming a small portion of sulphurous acid, which acts much in the same manner as sulphite of lime, which is extensively used for that purpose, and which was some time since, (whether justly or not is a question,) patented by Prof. Horsford, of Harvard.

The *London Times'* correspondent in Russia says that in Tamboff and other great corn-growing provinces the wheat is only half an average crop, owing to drouth; and the year's export to England will be seriously affected.

Live Stock Register.



FALL AND WINTER TREATMENT OF LAMBS.

We are accustomed to let our lambs, and sheep also, run out till the snow falls. This is the old way, and it is a bad way. Lambs suffer, so do sheep; but lambs in particular. They are not used to the cold. Coming out of the summer's heat, the cold rains of autumn are hard upon them. They will get wet, and keep wet, and shiver, and the fodder they pick up is not what it should be, hurt as it is by the frost; but they will eat this, having no other.

Now, the object of keeping sheep is to grow them and get profit out of them. To grow them well and get an increased profit out of them, they must not be permitted to stand still. During the fall and winter and spring this is usually the case. It is the case because it has been the case from time immemorial. This we must break up, and we must keep our lambs growing, for we need not repeat here that what is lost to a growing animal cannot be regained.

Keep no sheep, or stock, or keep them for what you intend them—growth and profit.

Cold rains, repeated, are very hurtful. They suspend the growth, and not only that, the animal goes back, gets reduced in flesh, and gets hurt constitutionally. This has thoroughly been experimented and noted. Avoid then the cold rains and the frost-injured grass. To this end, put up early, with chances to go out in good weather. Give good food. And there is none so good as young clover well cured. It may be cut when getting well in blossom, but is better cut earlier. The large clover cut just before blossoming, is an excellent food with its many leaves and its soft, pliable stems. This alone will keep your tegs growing, and it will be a healthy (muscle) growth. It will not over-feed, or lay on fat, at least not enough to hurt. To feed grain, especially corn, to keep in hot, confined stables, to pamper, this will not do. Disease will be invited, effeminacy will be bred, and the future of the animal will be the worse for it. Avoid the two extremes; the "course between" is excellent here.

What you want directly is growth of muscle, bone, in a word, frame, body. This you will get by feeding a well-balanced food with the nitrogenous element a fair constituent. A little bran and oats are recommended by some, having reference to the bone, brains, &c., of the animal. The clovers contain phosphorus largely as well as the albuminoids, the one (albumen) forming muscle, the other bone, &c.

There is also a healthfulness connected with young clovers and grasses that cannot be ignored. It is this that keeps well—healthfully—during the summer. It is this, continued, that will do the same in winter.

Hence it is the simplest thing in the world to keep well—keep healthful and growing—growing stock. Secure against storms; give shelter, well ventilated and comfortable—make the pen agreeable, not crowdedly by any means, and feed tender hay, with or without shorts.

Doing this, your lambs will come out in the spring, sheep—tegs, as we call them—but they are sheep, large, full-bodied animals, with excellent wool, and they will be an improvement on all former sheep raised in the old way, and at only the same expense—less—there will be no feed lost; it will all be eaten clean up and with full benefit.—Only the little trouble to keep from the storms, and make the quarters comfortable. Once done, faithfully, it will be always done, save always and forever, with the indolent man; he will do nothing perseveringly.

It is this treatment, not overfeeding, that makes the difference between the good farmer's sheep and the poor farmer's, the latter losing some even now from neglect, though not so much as formerly, when trees and fences were hung with carcasses.

See then that the lambs (the sheep included) get an early cover from the rains. Do not avoid it when a cold rain comes. If you have been careless heretofore, be not so now or hereafter. It costs you no money in the fall to see to your stock. And when you put up your sheep feed them. You will see how they will take hold of good hay. If it is not so good as it might be, (which is likely,) give something in addition, roots, if you have them, bran—that, for lambs, is excellent. So are oats good ground into meal; they are better than corn, because they make them grow more and fat less.

These little attentions will have an effect, and if continued, by spring the excellent effect will be seen—better tegs, better sheep, better wool, better condition during the summer to follow, with less expense, as less food is required. It is easy thenceforward to keep your sheep, all the while, remember, improving, and you, of course, as all good farmers, with them (in pocket.) Treat your sheep; do not let them take care of themselves.—*Ulton Herald*,

Crossing Sheep.

Samuel Thorne advises sheep-raisers to cross Southdown bucks with common ewes if they would get good lambs for the butcher.

Mr. Thorne says he has no doubt that "any of the improved mutton breeds, crossed with common Merino ewes, will produce lambs that will pay a handsome profit." His plan is "to buy good, strong ewes in the latter part of August, selecting those that have the appearance of being good milkers.—They are coupled the first of September so as to bring the lambs in February. The ewes are kept on good hay during the winter, and as they near the time of lambing one feed of roots a day is given. After lambing they are removed from the flock, the supply of roots increased, and bran mashes and some grain added. The object now is to create as great a flow of milk as possible. The lambs soon show a disposition to eat, and a place is then set apart for them where bruised oats and cracked oil-cake, with the best clover hay, are given *ad libitum*. If the lambs do well they are all sold and delivered by the 1st of June, and the ewes then have the summer in which to get ready for the butcher in the fall. Near any city or large town, where early lambs command an extra price, there can be no doubt of the profit to be made by raising them. As soon as the lambs reach 60 lbs. they may be sent off. Mine usually brought me from \$5 to \$8 each. I paid from \$2.50 to \$4.50 for the ewes, and sold them fat the next fall for from \$5 to \$7, and I had the fleece besides."

SULPHUR FOR HOGS.—Whether hogs require sulphur as an essential to their health, or whether it is sought by them as a condiment, may not be known for certainty. But one thing is sure, they devour it with greed whenever it is to be found. It is for this purpose, probably, that they eat large quantities of soft coal, which contains a large amount of sulphur. Perhaps this is the economical method of supplying hogs with sulphur during the winter, when they require a good deal of carbon. But in the summer it is better to feed it to them in substances which contain less carbon, on account of their producing less heat.

CANADA THISTLES.—Dr. Warden of Cincinnati, in a public lecture, said that there was a way of surely and quickly destroying this plant, and without great labor. Gentlemen who are hesitating about attacking these pests, because the more they are rooted out the better they will grow, should try this mode. It is to pile straw thickly on the surface where they are to be found, and let it remain there. They will die for want of light and air.

USEFUL RECIPES.

BIG HEAD may be cured with very little trouble. A horse with the big head becomes stiff all over, and the large muscles leading from the eye to the nostril become perfectly rigid. Anoint those muscles well with the oil of Cedar, and sear it in with a hot iron three or four times, with an intermission of six or seven days; but rub the oil on every day. Take a piece of poke root about as large as a goose egg, put it in six quarts of water and boil down to three quarts; drench the horse with one pint of it every other day as long as it lasts; fill the drenching bottle with a pint of fresh water after the poke tea has been put in it.

This prescription has cured horses when they were so very stiff that they could scarcely step over a door-sill six inches high.

SCOURS IN FOALS.—All colts have scours whose dams are bad sucklers and are deprived of good pasturage; consequently, the foal has to eat too much grass and weeds—the result is, scours. Whereas, a mare that gives abundant suck, the foal feeds but little, and gets its nourishment from the dam. *Egg Nog* will cure the worst form of this disease, given twice a day until the complaint begins to subside. The egg nog should be made just as he who administers it would like to drink it himself—made of loaf sugar, old Bourbon, or Jamaica spirits; Cognac would be preferable, but that is an article that was—as John Randolph said, "There was once gentlemen in Virginia."—*Cor. Colman's World*.

TO REMOVE A FILM FROM AN ANIMALS EYE.—A *Maine Farmer* correspondent says:—Burn some alum, pulverize it fine, take a goose quill and fill it and place one end in the mouth and blow the contents into the eye. A few applications will entirely remove the film, if not of too long standing. I never knew it to fail.

Another Cure.—I have as many as a dozen times used for this purpose a decoction of tobacco forced into the eye with a syringe, and though seemingly a little harsh, it has proved a safe and efficacious remedy for cattle or horses.—The operation should be repeated twice a day until the film is removed. I treated two cases in this way where the animals had been blind for weeks with entirely satisfactory results. Scotch snuff blown through a tube is also a good remedy.

RETENTION OF THE PLACENTA.—A correspondent in the *Western Rural* gives his mode of treatment:—"My mode of treatment is to give a good mess of potatoes or rutabagas, well seasoned with salt, or bran mash twice a day, three weeks before they dropped the calves. That is the best and safest way, I think.

Another.—"It is simply a handful of strong wood ashes in a bucket of warm water, and wheat bran or meal enough to make a gruel that the cow will drink. I have never known this to fail."

SCOURS IN SHEEP.—A pint of new milk, thickened with wheat flour; to be given twice a day till the discharge is stopped.

SCOURS IN HORSES.—Put one pint of good gin and one ounce of indigo into a bottle, and shake them together and administer in one dose.

RING BONE.—Mix equal parts of spirits of turpentine and common lamp oil, and apply to the part affected night and morning, rubbing it well into the hair about the hoof.

It is a poor practice to purchase in town 500 loads of livery stable manure, and suffer 600 of better home made manure to run to waste.

Horticultural.

PEARS—TIME OF PLANTING.

P. T. Quinn, in his recently published book, "Pear Culture for Profit," thus treats on the time of planting :

"When the ground has been thoroughly prepared by under-draining, surface and sub-soil plowing, in the way described in the former part of this treatise, so that the land will not hold stagnant water, pear trees may be planted with safety, either in the spring or fall, as time and circumstances may permit. If everything is in readiness, and it is decided to plant in the fall, the trees may be removed from the nursery row as soon as the leaves are shed, or the leaf buds fully developed. The labor of planting may be continued, if the ground is dry enough to work, until severe frost stops the operation. It is a very wise plan to mulch trees planted in the fall with hay, straw, long manure, or charcoal cinders. This light covering of the ground as far as the roots extend, prevents the frequent freezings and thawings, which often prove so injurious to the roots of newly planted trees.

"Some fruit growers object to fall planting, on account of the trees being left so long exposed to the winter and spring winds before growth commences. This, of course, would be a serious objection, if the trees were planted carelessly, and left unprotected until the following spring. The swaying of the top backward and forward would, without doubt, injure the roots. But in every case, the trees should be carefully planted and pruned, or cut back at once. Then there is little to be feared from the injurious effects of the wind, on trees planted in the fall.

"In our pear orchard of several thousand trees, about one-half was set out in the fall, and the other in the spring, and, except in a few cases, there is little noticeable difference. My rule is, to begin work just as soon as the ground is in readiness. Five years ago, I selected sixty trees, and planted one row (thirty) in the fall, the balance in another row, in the spring, for the purpose of experimenting and convincing myself if there would be any difference in the growth of the trees, provided the condition of soil and the trees were alike. Since then, both of these rows have had the same treatment, receiving the same kind and quantity of manure, and being pruned at the same season. The first season, the row planted in the fall was ahead, the young wood was stronger and the general appearance better. But the second year, the spring row caught up, and there is no perceptible difference to-day in the state of the two rows; they are as nearly alike as pear trees can possibly be.

"This experiment, in connection with some others, of which I have kept a strict record, convinced me that more depends on the condition of the tree, and the thorough preparation of the soil, than on the time of planting.

"There is one fact that I have noticed in many cases. When trees are planted in the fall, the work is performed better, all the rules laid down by practical men, who have given written directions on the subject, are more fully carried out. This is, probably, because persons are not so much hurried with other work at this season as in the spring, when

everything has to be attended to in a short space of time. For this reason, I have frequently recommended fall planting in preference to spring. I know how important it is that a pear tree should be planted with the greatest care, to insure future success.

"Trees may be set out in the spring, as soon as the ground is in a condition to be worked, and until the leaf-buds are partially unfolded. I have frequently transplanted pear trees when in full leaf without the loss of a single tree. This can only be done by very careful handling, severe pruning, and mulching the ground soon after the trees are put into place. Trees should never be planted, either in the spring or fall, while the ground is wet, for if the earth is thrown around the roots in this condition, it will form into lumps, and will remain so for years, which will interfere with the growth of the young roots. This is more especially true of clay soils, or sandy soils with a clay subsoil."

PLUGGING THE HOLES OF APPLE TREE BORERS.—A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* relates the experience of a neighbor in destroying apple tree borers by plugging up the holes they make in the tree. He says that his friend while making an examination this spring of one of his trees, found several holes with signs of borers at work. He soon found it too much of a job to follow them with wire or chisel; so he dug around the roots, scraped off the rough bark from roots and trunk, and found all the holes. Then he took common putty and plugged them all up perfectly tight. On the third day after doing this he visited the tree, and on removing the putty found, to his surprise, four borers dead, all of which came out with the plugging.—By this process he destroyed the borers without cutting the roots or trunk of the tree, which is as injurious as the work of the borer, as I have often found it necessary to cut quite deep in order to reach the rascals. From the irregularity of the direction of their course, I have also found much difficulty in fishing them out with a barbed wire.

WHAT AGE TO PLANT FRUIT TREES.—A correspondent of *The Horticulturist* says :

"A great many think that a three or four year old tree will bear sooner than one two years younger, and the nurserymen can testify well to the demand for trees for 'immediate fruiting;' but I consider it a costly, unsatisfactory practice. Nearly every tree of that age loses by necessity a large portion of its roots by transplanting from the nursery to its future bed; and in order to maintain a healthy progressive growth, the top must be shortened in, in same proportion, sometimes quite severely; and by the time this is completed, the tree is little or no better than one a year or two younger. It happens, however, in the majority of cases, that the trees are neither well planted or well pruned, and the first year's growth after planting in its new home is weak, sickly, stunted, with the least possible prospect of fruit."

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IMPORTATION AND LOSS OF JERSEY CATTLE.—We regret to learn that of the eight Cows and one Bull imported by Joseph H. Rieman, Esq., for his own herd, and that of Wm. H. Devries, Esq., President of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, and Wm. T. Walters, Esq., all of this city, one died and three were killed on the voyage, for causes yet to be explained by the proper officers of the vessel. They were selected with great care on the Island of Jersey, from a celebrated herd, and shipped from Liverpool to this port, per ship N. Churchill. As well as to the owners, they were a great loss to the State. The cause of the killing of the three is yet to be decided, as there seems to have been no pressing necessity for such an act. The survivors will be exhibited at the State Fair on the 28th inst.

COTTON CROP.—We are satisfied says the *Reconstructed Farmer*, from all the information we can gain, that the cotton crop is much shorter than was anticipated, in consequence of an unfavorable spring, dry summer, rust and army worm.

Therefore, we suggest to our readers the propriety of not being imposed upon by speculators and capitalists, who may conspire to reduce the price much below its real value.

THE ENGLISH WHEAT CROP.—Mr. J. B. Lawes has written his annual letter to the *Times* as regards the probable yield of English wheat the current year; and the remarkable success of his previous estimates entitles it to the general attention it receives from the English press. He reaches the conclusion: "That the wheat crop of 1869 is slightly below the average in quantity, and it will be also deficient in quality, as estimated by the weight per bushel.—Assuming that an average crop is represented by a produce of 28½ bushels, weighing 61 lbs. per bushel, I am disposed to fix the present crop as equal to 27 bushels of the same weight." The quantity of imported wheat to be required by the United Kingdom from other countries, for the year to come, he estimates at 9,750,000 quarters, a quantity *two millions quarters larger* than for the imports the twelve months preceding August 31st, 1869.

THE ESSAYS ON COOKED FOOD.—We learn from "*The Practical Farmer*," that the Premiums for Essays on Cooked Food for Stock, offered by Barrows, Savery & Co., of Philadelphia, referred to a committee consisting of S. E. TODD, of New York, Dr. A. L. ELWYN and PASCHALL MORRIS, of Philadelphia, for decision, were awarded, for the best essay to E. W. STEWART, New York, \$50; 2d do.; to W. H. WHITE, South Windsor, Ct., \$30; and 3d, to Prof. JOHN WILKINSON, Baltimore, Md., \$20.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—President Grant has issued a proclamation, which in view of the many blessings, which he enumerates, he recommends that Thursday, the 18th day of November next, be observed as a day of thanksgiving and of praise and prayer to Almighty God. And he further recommends to all the people of the United States to assemble on that day in their accustomed places of public worship, and to unite in the homage and praise due to the bountiful Father of all mercies, and in fervent prayer for the continuance of the manifold blessings he has vouchsafed us as a people.

A NEW CEREAL.—The introduction of a new variety of Oats, called the Ramsdell Norway Oats, is now claiming unusual attention from the agricultural press and public. The story of its wonderful productiveness was so extraordinary last year as to be received with considerable doubt, but the experiments of the past season would seem to show that they were not misrepresentations. In fact, the press generally speak in praise of its qualities.

We would refer to the advertisement of D. W. Ramsdell & Co., New York.

PREMIUM.—The Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association, awarded to Dr. Wm. Henry DeCourcy, a discretionary premium for Cotswold Buck, and for Shropshire Buck Lamb.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE CRANBERRY.

This fine fruit is growing more and more into repute every year, and the price per bushel is steadily advancing. There is no difficulty in growing cranberries. The only point is to choose the proper kind of soil to grow them in. We have had, from time to time, reports of cranberries that would flourish well on the uplands, but experience is against upland culture. The yield is small and uncertain, and the quality of the cranberry, so grown, is not of the best.

The proper soil for the cranberry is an alluvial bog. It does not matter how peaty the bog may be nor how sour the soil. What is necessary is, that the soil should have a good admixture of sand—that the bog should be capable of being drained of its superfluous water, and that the whole area of the cranberry patch under cultivation shall be capable of being overflowed at the proper season.

The first consideration, then, is an alluvial bog—peaty, sour, if it may be so—and whilst made comparatively dry above by draining, still continuing moist below. The second consideration is the ability to turn the water over the cranberry patch when water is needed, and to keep the whole patch overflowed. In preparing a bog for cranberries ditches should first be made to drain it; when this is done it should be cleared effectually of all bushes and then broken up as deeply as possible with the plough. If the soil is a peat, cart on sand and spread it all over the area to the depth of five inches—now harrow and set the cranberry plants. The spring of the year is most favorable for setting the plants, but the vines will grow if set at any season. The manner of setting them is to punch holes in the soil about eighteen inches apart each way and insert therein two or three vines and press the earth about their roots. A rich soil must not be chosen. The conditions are, a loose barren soil, moist underneath; and hence the necessity of covering peat or alluvial with pure sand. The deeper the peat or the richer the alluvial the greater must be the quantity of sand applied. When very heavy dressings of sand are used the plants grow more slowly at first, but they ultimately fruit better and last longer.

"Cranberries," says Mr. Brown, in one of the numbers of the Agricultural Report, "may all be raised from seeds or offset root suckers, or creeping roots and trailing root stalks. These also growing with several root stalks may be divided in the root and top into separate plants—in which case they succeed very well. In raising cranberry plants from seed the seed should be sown in autumn, in a shady border, and when the plants are well up they should be kept clean and removed with the earth about their roots as occasion may require. Where

offsets or root plants are used they may be set out the same season in a soil resembling that in which they naturally grow. In transplanting it is always advisable to keep a little moist earth about the roots, though if the planting takes place immediately that is not actually necessary." So vigorous is the growth of the cranberry on soils adapted to it that in three years the entire ground thus planted will be covered over with vines to the exclusion of weeds or rushes or wild grasses, as the cranberry speedily overpowers them.

And now in respect to the irrigation. The drains should be so arranged as to admit of their being used to flood the land. The first flooding, after the plants are well set—and the roots, when set, should penetrate the moist under-soil below the superincumbent layer of sand—should be just before winter sets in, the water covering the entire patch to the depth of several inches. After the spring frosts are over the water should be let off, and the drains will soon lay the surface dry. In August or September, according to latitude and the consequent forwardness of the berries, the land should be again flooded lightly—and if the season has been a very dry one a flooding is sometimes given in July. With some of the Northern cranberry growers the plan is to flood with water in October, keep it on until May, till the weather is warm enough to start vegetation, then draw off so much of the water as will fairly uncover the vines, and keep them so until the berries are fairly grown—say from the 10th to the 15th of August. The water is at that time drawn off entirely for ripening and picking.

For the first and second season the crops of fruit are comparatively small, but in all succeeding seasons, unless the vines are injured by the spring frosts, the crops will range, under proper cultivation, at from 250 to 400 bushels to the acre. The latter quantity has been raised not unfrequently, but it is safer to rely on from 150 to 250 bushels to the acre. As the present price is from four to five dollars a bushel, the profit is enormous, and the consequence has been that choice bog land in New Jersey is now valued at from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars an acre. The entire cost of preparing a cranberry bog for the reception of the plants will probably approximate, in favorable situations, to a hundred dollars per acre. In situations less favorable, considerably more; but when once the cranberry is established the income derived from a few acres is quite large.

On the eastern and western shores of Maryland there are bog or marsh lands adapted to the growth of the cranberry which are equal to those of New Jersey. Who will start a cranberry patch?

Why are curds like the opposite house? Because they are over the whey.

WHITE NAVY BEANS.

To the Editors of the Maryland Farmer:

In your October *Farmer*, you make a suggestion to farmers to raise Beans amongst their corn; your suggestion is good in two ways, one as a source of income, the other because the beans may be taken from the land at the same time the corn is. You don't say, however, what kind of beans the farmer should plant, and I therefore have taken it upon myself to suggest the cultivation of the "White Navy Bean," a small round white bean, excellent for use, and very much used in the U. S. Navy, hence the name adopted for it almost in every one of the States, at least all of them that are geographically located South of "Mason and Dixon's Line." You and many others of us have known the above bean to sell in this market many springs for the enormous price of sixteen dollars per bushel, and then the vender thought he was doing the buyer a great favor. These beans are always scarce every spring, in the Baltimore market, and sometimes cannot be purchased at all. I believe that if this bean was cultivated amongst the corn and carefully saved so as to keep them from getting specked and otherwise damaged, but to have them all nice and white, that they will always rule high in price and sell for sufficient to buy, whatever of fertilizers a farmer may want for his wheat seeding purposes every fall. If farmers will but try this they will thereafter agree with your other suggestion that says, "with good land, good markets, and easy access to fertilizers, it is poor economy to plow under a crop of oats, peas or clover for manure." I suggest that they sell the beans thus raised and buy fertilizers, and put on from 300 to 500 lbs. per acre of some good Super Phosphate of Lime, (till less acres, but manure well what you do till;) and they will soon find that this is *progressive* farming, while the other is but one degree remote from a "stand still" style of farming. It seems to the writer that your Editor should often urge the farmer in such matters, as we all look to our Agricultural Magazines to enlighten us on such subjects; if the farmer is made to understand where he can make more money than he has made by his *slow plan*, then he will try to do it, and this will make him tell his neighbors where he gets his new ideas from, and in a little while you will find your subscription lists gradually increasing. All these things act for our mutual benefit if we will but be observant. Respectfully,

AFTON.

TO DESTROY INSECTS ON FRUIT TREES.—It is said that either common alcohol, or methylic alcohol, (pyroxilic spirit), as a wash will effectually destroy the wood aphids and other insects on fruit trees more effectually than most remedies used for the same purpose.

THE COW PEA.

NEAR ROCKVILLE, MONTGOMERY Co., Oct. 4, 1869.

To the Editors of the Maryland Farmer:

I noticed in your July Number, on page 217, an article headed "The Cow Pea as a Fertilizer for Wheat," which reads very well.

On April 20th I sowed three bushels of cow peas in my corn field, with the intention of turning them under for wheat, the bugs devoured a great many, and what is now left on the ground is a stunted growth about a finger high. My father used to sow them very successful 20 years ago, and I am at a loss to know what is the cause of this failure.—The ground was ploughed and harrowed and the peas were then harrowed in; perhaps they were too near the surface. They were the Black Cow Peas, which I got from Richmond. Can you enlighten me?

Very respectfully, yours,
JAS. HEATH DODGE.

We presume the soil was too much exhausted to grow the pea. We suggest that our correspondent, if he tries again, should give the land a slight sprinkling of super-phosphate, or finely ground bones, say about 150 lbs. of the former, or five bushels of the latter, combined with 10 bushels of unleached wood ashes. If he will do this he need not fear having a good crop of the cow pea, provided the season should prove favorable.—[*Editors Farmer.*]

Baltimore and the Virginia State Agricultural Society.

We had the pleasure says the *Southern Planter and Farmer*, of Richmond, of enrolling the following well known names among our membership, and take pleasure in honoring those who have honored us:

LIFE MEMBERS.—Wm. Devries, Esq., President Maryland State Agricultural Society; Colonel James R. Herbert, of the firm of Herbert & Hairstone; O. F. Bresee, Esq., of Mutual Life Insurance Company; Wm. Knabe, Esq., of the firm of Knabe & Co.; W. L. Buckingham, Esq., Agent of the Bickford & Huffman Drill; Gustavus Ober, Esq., manufacturer of Fertilizers; annual member John Merryman, Esq., one of the most extensive stock breeders in Maryland.

We hope this list may yet be materially increased, as we cannot but think that there are many public spirited Baltimoreans who will add their names to those already enrolled.

We are gratified to learn that the contributions from citizens of Baltimore to the Lynchburg Fair reached \$1700.

It is stated that not enough wheat will be raised in Great Britain this year by 75,000,000 bushels for home consumption.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The opening of the first Annual Fair of the Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association took place on Tuesday, 26th of October, at their fair grounds at Pimlico, and was an event auguring well for the future prosperity of the Association. It is estimated that there were upwards of ten thousand persons present on the first day, embracing representatives from the mercantile, mechanical, industrial, and, in fact, every interest of the city.

The attendance of ladies was very large, and they appeared to greatly enjoy the ever-varying scenes presented. From an early hour until noon the throng poured into the grounds. The various avenues leading to the grounds during the Fair presented a scene not often witnessed in this locality, all the roads being lined with vehicles of every description. The opening day was the occasion of a grand display of the entire division of military under General Bowerman, who were reviewed by Governor Bowie and staff on the grounds, making a very imposing display and adding much to the interest of the occasion.

THE GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

The Fair grounds comprise seventy-seven acres, trapezoidal in form, nearly a square, and are situated two miles from the northwestern boundary of Baltimore, on a plateau, at an altitude of four hundred and twenty-seven feet above tide-water. The grounds are enclosed with a substantial fence, and the surroundings are strikingly picturesque. The main building is the pavilion, an imposing structure, two hundred and eighty feet in length, forty feet wide, and fifty feet high from basement to apex of roof. The upper floor, which is devoted exclusively to spectators, will seat three thousand persons, and the rows of seats are arranged one above the other, so as to afford to all an unobstructed view of the race track and surroundings at all times.—The pavilion, during the trials of speed, was filled with ladies and gentlemen, and presented a beautiful appearance. The lower floor, stretching the entire length of the building, was devoted to the exhibition of pomological and horticultural products, ladies' handiwork and household manufactures generally. There was a great variety of useful and ornamental articles, mammoth pumpkins, choice fruit, preserves, &c.

The cattle sheds are twenty-nine in number, ten of which have twenty-four stalls each, and nineteen with twenty-two stalls each. They will accommodate between 700 and 800 head of stock. These sheds occupy a space semi-circular in form, and the stalls are fan-shaped. This arrangement economises space, and enables all to obtain a full view of the animal without bringing it from the stall. The stabling ranges along the northwestern portion of the grounds for a distance of about a half mile. The stalls are roomy and well ventilated, and 120 in number. They were occupied exclusively by roadsters and draft horses. The fast and blooded stock is accommodated with stabling in the northeastern part of the enclosure. Hogs and sheep were well cared for in the southwestern portion of the grounds.

Six large sheds have been erected, each of sufficient size to contain twelve pens, and each pen accommodating with ease ten animals.

THE HORSES AND CATTLE.

The blooded and quick draft horses, the horses for general utility, the heavy draft and imported horses, all claimed much attention, the imported stallions Hercules and Mark Antony, of the Percheron breed, imported and owned by William T. Walters, Esq., being very favorably commented on, both for their symmetry of form and ponderous proportions.—Prince Imperial, an imported stallion, owned by J. J. Parker, Esq., of West Chester, Pennsylvania, is also a noble looking animal, and was greatly admired. S. W. Ficklin, Esq., of Virginia, also exhibited his splendid Percheron stallion, "The Colonel," which was regarded as the "noblest Roman of them all."

The cattle pens were nearly all occupied, and competent judges aver that a finer collection has never before been brought together in this section of country. The American bred cattle have been brought to such perfection that it is a difficult matter for the uninitiated to distinguish them from the imported. The Short Horns, the Devons, the Alderneys, the Jerseys, the Ayrshires and the natives are all fully represented, from the sucking calf to the matured animal.

The display of imported and American bred sheep was also very fine. There were the long wools, the middle wools and the fine wools, bucks, ewes and lambs, all in the best possible condition. There were several pens of fat sheep, and some fine specimens of slaughtered mutton.

The pens containing swine were objects of no little curiosity, the display being acknowledged generally as being the finest ever made in Maryland.

THE POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

The poultry department was not so full as might have been expected, but such as were on exhibition were of the finest breeds extant. Mr. Steiner Schley, of Frederick county, certainly heads the list. He has a trio of imported black Spanish for which he refused \$300, but received orders for both eggs and chickens to be delivered in the spring. He has also spangled and black Polish, pheasant and black bantams, and, altogether, some twenty-six varieties.

Mr. Wm. S. J. Baker, of Baltimore, had on exhibition a beautiful assortment of imported fowls, consisting of white and colored Dorkings, silver Hamburgs, Seabright bantams, &c.

Mr. J. W. Oler, of Baltimore, has golden and silver Seabrights, imported Game, white Leghorn, Crevecoeur, and other varieties, all of beautiful plumage, and splendid specimens of fowls.

Mr. L. Monagan, of Baltimore, had on exhibition mammoth turkeys, gray Dorkings, and East India geese, very superior looking fowls.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

There was a great variety of Agricultural Implements and Machines exhibited, from the delicate cradle to the huge Thresher. Among the depositors were R. Sinclair & Co., E. Whitman & Sons, Thos. Norris & Son, Siade & Co., Linton & Lamott, James Bruster, A. G. Mott, Heacock & Co., J. Montgomery, of Baltimore—A. B. Farquhar, of York, Pa., L. H. Lee, of Harrisburg, M. H. Harman & Co., and E. Stoner of Westminster, and others. The display of implements was one of the finest ever made in the State, but the necessity of our going to

press precludes a detailed description of that and other departments. We would particularly notice the American Broadcast grain, guano and grass seeder, with revolving harrow combined. This is an original machine, and it is claimed by Captain Tavean, of St. Mary's County, the inventor, that it will be in the world of husbandry what the reaper is, and will in its way create just such a revolution. We saw the machine in operation, its working is plain and it is certainly one of the most ingenious and useful machines we have ever witnessed. This machine received a first premium and also a gold medal. In a future number we will give a description and drawing of this machine.

The Trials of Speed made on each day of the Fair were highly exciting, and as usual attracted the deepest interest from the thousands of visitors.

The Household Department was well filled with articles both ornamental and useful, and was under the superintendence of Mr. John Feast, florist of Baltimore. This department embraced the Pomological and Floral contributions to the Fair. We shall notice this department in our next.

AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

Imported Cattle.—George Patterson, of Sykesville, was awarded the first premium of \$50 for Devon bull "The President."

W. T. Walters, of Baltimore county, was awarded first premium of \$50 for Alderney bull "Hannibal."

Wm. C. Wilson, of Baltimore, was awarded first premium of \$30 for Alderney cow "Tulip."

Herd.—Gov. Bowie, of Maryland, was awarded the first premium of \$100 for the finest herd of Devons, consisting of 1 bull and 4 cows and heifers.

Devons.—The first premium of \$50 was awarded Gov. Bowie's bull "Patterson," aged 4 years; second premium of \$25 to "Sterling Price," 7 years old, owned by George Patterson, of Carroll county.

The first premium of \$20 for bull between 1 and 2 years was awarded to "Sunflower," owned by Gov. Bowie.

The premium of \$10 for best bull calf was awarded to "Rosey Boy," owned by Gov. Bowie.

The first premium of \$30 for best cow 3 years old was awarded to "Fidey," owned by Gov. Bowie.

For the second best cow, 3 years old, \$20 was awarded to Geo. Patterson, of Carroll county.

The third premium of \$10 was awarded to C. E. Coffin, for "Pet," five years old.

For best heifers between 2 and 3 years, the first premium of \$20 was awarded to Geo. Patterson, of Carroll county, who was also awarded the second premium of \$10 for second best heifers.

Short Horns.—The first premium of \$50 was awarded to Thomas Hughlett, of Talbot county, for bull "Boone," 4 years.

Second premium of \$25 to J. W. Fairfax, of Virginia, for bull "Bassanio," 5 years.

The first premium of \$20 for the best bull between 1 and 2 years, awarded to C. E. Coffin, of Prince George's county, for "Radical."

For best bull calf the first premium of \$10 was awarded to Thos. Hughlett, of Talbot county, for "Valentine, Jr."

For cows, 3 years old and over, the first premium of \$30 was awarded to C. A. Murphy, of Cecil county, for "Mary."

C. E. Coffin, of Prince George's county, was awarded the second premium of \$20 for "Elvina."

The third premium of \$10 was awarded to "Kate," owned by C. A. Murphy, of Cecil county.

For cows between 2 and 3 years old, C. E. Coffin, of Prince George's county, was awarded the first premium of \$20 for "Elvina 3d."

The second premium of \$10 was awarded to C. A. Murphy, of Cecil county, for "Belle."

The first premium of \$20 was awarded to C. E. Coffin, of Prince George's county, for best heifer between 1 and 2 years, "Elvina 4th."

For best heifer calf the premium of \$10 was awarded to C. E. Coffin, of Prince George's county, for "Elvina 5th."

Cattle Sweepstakes.—For the best and largest herd of any pure breed, not less than 10, and owned by the exhibitor, the premium of \$200 was awarded to Geo. Patterson, of Springfield, Carroll county, he having on exhibition 2 bulls, 4 cows, 7 heifers, 1 fat cow and 4 steers.

Quick Draft Horses.—First premium, \$100, to A. F. Fawcett, for Bashaw, Jr.; second premium, \$50, to F. L. Lawrence.

Mares.—First premium, \$50, Mary Louise, J. L. Johnson; second premium, \$25, Belle Boyd, E. Whitaker.

Horse Colts.—First premium, \$50, Young Paul Clifford, L. Morgan, Baltimore county.

Sucking Horse Colt.—T. L. Keene, of Baltimore, first premium, \$10.

Fillies, Three Years Old.—First premium, \$30; Dr. J. P. Thom, of Va., \$15, Kate Hopkins.

Sucking Filly.—Louie, \$10, John Merryman.—Best pair of horses raised by exhibitor, \$50.

Jacks, Jennets and Mules.—Best jack "Foxy;" second best honors, "Sir John," best pair, Mr. Lee.

Heavy Draft Horses.—First premium of \$50 to George Patterson, of Sykesville, Md., for stallion "Billy."

T. L. Keen, of Baltimore, was awarded first premium of \$30 for mare "Pet."

For best 3 year old colt \$25 was awarded to J. E. Devese, of Baltimore co., for "Large Corporal."

A. P. Forsythe, of Howard county, was awarded \$20 for best 2 year old colt, "Volunteer."

The second premium of \$10 for 2 year old colt was awarded to E. A. Groff, of Owings' Mills, Baltimore county, for "Tom."

W. T. Walters, of Baltimore county, was awarded \$10 for best horse colt, "Sultan," under 1 year.

George Patterson, of Carroll county, was awarded the premium of \$40 for best team.

Blooded Horses.—First premium of \$100 to "Engineer," owned by Col. James Cochran, Virginia; \$50 to "Eugene," owned by F. M. Hall, Prince George's county, Md. Thoroughbred Mares—First premium of \$50 to "Jane Bowdoin," owned by Thomas Hughlett, Talbot county; \$25 to "Slipper," owned by Governor Bowie. Horse colt, three years old, first premium of \$50 to "Legatee," owned by Governor Bowie; \$25 to "St. Patrick," owned by Governor Bowie; horse colt, two years old, first premium of \$40 to "Bob Wharton," owned by Dr. J. P. Thom, Virginia; \$20 to "Major," owned by F. M. Hall; horse colt, one year old, first premium of \$30 to Dr. J. P. Thom; sucking horse colt, first premium of \$10 to "Expectation," owned by S. K. George, Jr., of Howard county; filly, three years old, first premium of \$30 to "Quickstep," owned by Governor Bowie; \$20 to "Select," owned by Dr. J. P. Thom.

Special Premiums.—To William T. Walters for "Hercules;" S. W. Ficklin for "The Colonel;" to William T. Walters for "Kate," to same for "Lizzie;" to Joseph H. Reiman for thoroughbred

mare "Saieda;" "St. Lawrence," owned by John O. Price, Baltimore county; "Conducta," owned by Colonel A. W. Fairfax, Virginia; "Patrick Henry," owned by R. L. Morgan, of Aberdeen, Harford county, and "Stonewall Jackson," owned by Governor Bowie, the committee reported the animals as being of excellent qualities, and equal to any of their grades in the country, but to "Stonewall Jackson" was awarded the Sweepstakes premium authorized by the Executive Committee.

Horses for General Utility.—Stallions—First best, "Joe Lane," entered by L. Morgan, Baltimore co.; second best, "Norris Richards," entered by P. L. Ellison, Cecil county. Brood Mares.—First best, "Crimoline," entered by E. G. Ulery, Baltimore county; second best, "Sarah Price," entered by Robert Moore, Baltimore county. Matched Coach Horses.—First best, "Tom and Jerry," entered by Moses Moses, Baltimore; second best, "Black Hawk Mare," entered by D. Cooke, Baltimore; raised by exhibitors, first best, "George and Jonnie," entered by Governor Bowie. Gentlemen's Saddle Horses—First best, "Wade Hampton," entered by Henry Fraley, Frederick; second best, "James Clark," entered by A. Johnson, Baltimore. Ladies' Saddle Horses.—First best, "Duke," entered by Nelson H. Bell, Baltimore; second best, "Betty," entered by Wm. Devries, Baltimore county.

Working Oxen.—For the best yoke, premium to J. C. Smith, of \$50: second best, John A. Haviland, \$20.

Fat Cattle.—The best bullock, premium to N. Lehman, of \$20. Second best, Major Joseph Cloyd, \$5 for fattest cow.

Sheep.—Best buck, first premium to John Merryman, \$15. Second premium to Gov. Bowie, \$10. Best pen of three ewes, Gov. Bowie, premium \$15. Second best three ewes, John Merryman, premium \$10. Best pen of buck lambs, A. R. Magraw, premium \$10. Second best ewe lambs, T. Wood, of Pennsylvania, \$10.

Swine.—Best boar over two years old, premium of \$10, awarded to W. H. Oler, Baltimore. For second best, D. S. Sumwalt, \$5. Best boar between one and two years, E. B. Ashbridge, West Chester, Pennsylvania, \$10. Best boar between six months and one year, W. T. & M. Painter, \$5.—Best sow over two years, Thos. Wood, Doe Run, \$10. For second best, E. L. Baker, \$5. For best sow between one and two years, E. B. Ashbridge, \$10. For second best, Thomas Wood, Doe Run, \$5. For best sow between six months and one year, E. B. Ashbridge, \$5. For best lot of pigs not less than five and less than six months old, W. T. & M. Painter, \$5. To J. Chandler Smith for boar over two years of age, \$10. To same for best sow, \$10. To Samuel Sutton, five pigs, \$5.

The Committee stated in its report that they "bad great difficulty in making the awards, owing to the extraordinary display of "Chesters," being among the finest ever exhibited in this State."

Herefords.—For best bull 3 years and over, the first premium of \$50 to "Marion," 6 years.

For best bull between 2 and 3 years the first premium of \$20 to "Septimus," 2 years.

For best bull between 1 and 2 years the first premium of \$20 to "Frederick," 1 year.

For best bull-calf the first premium of \$10 to "Feast," 6 weeks.

For best cow, 3 years and over, the first premium of \$30 to "Meg Merriles," 3 years; second premium of \$20 to "Cora," 14 years; and third premium of \$10 to "Trimrose," 12 years.

For best cows between 2 and 3 years the first premium of \$20 to "Araminta," 2 years; and the second premium of \$10 to "Snowdrop," 2 years.

For best heifers between 1 and 2 years the first premium of \$10 to "Corine," 1 year; and the second premium of \$10 to "Emma," 1 year.

For best heifer calf the first premium of \$10 to "Queen of Cora," 6 weeks old.

All of the above cattle owned by John Merryman, of Hayfield, Baltimore county.

Grades of Natives.—Mrs. John Brown, best cow, \$20; for second best, \$10, Prof. Smith; best cow, between 2 and 3 years old, to S. Moryer, \$10; second best do., to C. Murphy, \$5; best heifer, between 1 and 2 years, to Col. McHenry, \$10; for second best do., to Col. McHenry, \$5; best calf, to Mrs. Brown, \$5.

American Bred Sheep—Long Wool.—Best buck, Geo. Jackson; second best do., E. Hicks; best pen of ewe lambs, H. M. Painter; second best do., B. Hicks; ewe, best pen of lambs, H. M. Painter; buck, do., H. M. Painter.

Sheep—Middle Wool.—Best buck, \$15, J. Merryman; second best, \$10, Oden Bowie; best pen of three ewes, \$15, Oden Bowie; second best, \$10, J. Merryman; best pen of buck lambs, \$10; A. Magruder; best pen of ewe lambs, T. Wood, Pennsylvania.

Imported Sheep.—Best buck, first premium, to E. Hicks; second best buck Cotswold, J. M. Pratt; best pen of ewes Cotswold, first premium to G. Jackson; second best to C. A. Murphy.

Fat Sheep.—First and second premium to W. S. Painter, of Pennsylvania.

Poultry.—The premium of \$20 was awarded to S. Schley, of Frederick, for best collection.

G. W. S. Baker, of Baltimore county, was awarded \$10 for second best collection.

S. Schley, of Frederick, was awarded the following premiums: \$2 for best Shanghais; \$1 for second best do.; \$2 for best Games; \$1 for second best do.; \$2 for best Black Spanish; \$1 for second best do.; \$2 for best Polands; \$1 for second best do.; \$2 for best Hamburgs; \$1 for second best do.; \$2 for best Seabright and Bantams; \$1 for other bantams.

L. Minger, of Baltimore county, was awarded \$2 for best turkeys.

J. Kohlbeff, of Baltimore, was awarded first premium of \$2 for best pair of geese.

W. H. Oler, of Baltimore, was awarded second premium of \$1 for second best pair of geese.

For best imported fowls the premium of \$3 was awarded to S. Schley, of Frederick.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AT THE FAIR.

The Agricultural and Mechanical Association early in the week extended a general invitation to the President, Heads of Departments, members of the Diplomatic Corps, etc., at Washington, to visit the Fair. On Thursday morning there arrived from Washington Hon. John A. J. Creswell, Postmaster General; Hon. S. S. Fisher, Commissioner of Patents; General Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture; General Michler; W. W. Corcoran, Esq.; Henry D. Cooke, Esq., of Jay Cooke & Co.; W. L. Huntingdon, Esq.; and others. They were met at Camden Station by a committee of the Association, consisting of Messrs. Samuel M. Shoemaker, W. W. Glenn, Wm. Prescott Smith, Charles G. Kerr and Augustus Albert.

At the Fair Grounds the visitors were conducted

through all the departments, and in this manner passed away a couple of hours very pleasantly.—About one o'clock they were conducted to one of the rooms in the Grand Stand, where the Messrs. Barnard & Co. had furnished a well supplied table. Mr. Wm. Devries, President of the Association took the head of the table, and Governor Bowie passed around among the guests in his usual happy style. After fortifying at the table the visitors took position in the Grand Stand, and from that position viewed the races. At six o'clock in the evening they returned to Washington.

THE STUDENTS FROM THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

About noon of Thursday, the students from the Maryland Agricultural College, about eighty strong, dressed in their neat uniform of gray, marched into the ground, headed by martial music. They were under command of Major F. A. Soper, and by their neat and soldierly appearance attracted much attention. The more advanced scholars appeared to take much interest in the fine cattle on exhibition, and also in the many improved agricultural implements displayed.

BEST CULTIVATED FARM.

The committee appointed to examine and report upon the best cultivated farm, reported that the title of "Model Farmer" had been awarded to Franklin Grooms, of Montgomery county, Md.

Election of Officers.—The following officers of the Society were re-elected: President, Wm. Devries. Vice-presidents—St. Mary's county, Col. Chapman Billingsly; Anne Arundel, Eli T. Henkle; Montgomery, A. B. Davis; Baltimore county, J. Howard McHenry; Queen Anne's, Jas. T. Earle; Prince George's, C. B. Calvert; Harford, Ramsey McHenry; Cecil, W. M. Knight; Charles, John W. Jenkins; Kent, D. C. Blackstone; Worcester, W. J. Aydelotte; Howard, John Lee Carroll; Baltimore city, William Gilmor, Jr.; Talbot, Colonel E. Lloyd; Washington, William Dodge; Allegany, Dr. S. P. Smith; Somerset, Dr. G. R. Dennis; Carroll, S. T. C. Brown; Dorchester, Col. James Wallace; Calvert, T. B. H. Turner; Caroline, Daniel Fields; Frederick, Col. G. R. Dennis; Wicomico, Purnell Toadvine. General Secretary and Treasurer, B. H. Waring. Corresponding Secretary, E. Law Rogers.

The Fair has been a great success, for which the managers may congratulate themselves. We have been compelled to defer many items of interest and notices of implements and machinery to our next issue.

Special Notices of Depositors at State Fair.

L. H. Whitney, of Washington, D. C., exhibited his Isabel Washing and Wringing Machine and patent Wash Boilers.

S. L. Allen, Cinnaminson, N. J., the Planet Hand Drill.

Elias Appler, Uniontown, Md., machine for Drilling Rocks.

R. W. Crouse, Westminster, Md., Anti-Freezing, Double Acting Suction and Force Pump.

Samuel F. Jarrett, Jeffersonville, Pa., Corn Marker, Corn Plow and Cultivator and Broadcast Seed Sower.

D. J. Barreck, Washington, D. C., Washing Machines and Boilers.

John Richardson, Frederick City, Md., Post Boring Machines.

Marsh, Grier & Co., Mt. Joy, Pa., the Valley Chief Reaping Machine.

Ira Hart, Clarksburg, W. Va., Post-Hole Boring Machine.

Rogers & Nellis, Pittsburgh, Pa., the Harpoon Horse Hay Fork.

E. Stoner & Co., Westminster, Md., large size Cider Mill and Press and Stump Puller. See advertisement in another column.

Steiner Schley, Frederick city, Md., Domestic, Game and Ornamental Fowls. See advertisement in another column.

Frank A. George, Baltimore, Md., machinery for Carpenters work, Saws, Boring and Mortising Machines, &c.

Chas. H. Neff, York, Pa., Carriages, &c.

CALVERT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Society, at an adjourned meeting held at the Court-house, on Tuesday, October 12th, proceeded to complete its organization by the election of the following gentlemen as officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Geo. W. Dorsey; vice-presidents, Hon. John Parran, Hon. Jas. Bond and Dr. J. F. Ireland; recording secretary, C. R. Belt; corresponding secretary, Rev. S. Cornelius; treasurer, Dr. John C. Parker; executive committee, Dr. John Turner, Joseph A. Wilson and Dr. W. W. Childs.

TO DESTROY CANADA THISTLE.—A correspondent in the *Canada Farmer*, after a series of experiments adduces the following:—"That to effectually destroy Canada thistles we must allow them to grow until say middle of June; their vitality has then greatly expended itself; then plough the land deeply and well, and afterwards harrow fine and level; then, and during the remainder of the season, horse hoe with such a horse hoe that cannot miss one top of a thistle, first one way, then across, and again, until the season for growth has entirely gone by, and you may rely on it every one of the old roots will be killed. But half measures will not do. Let none escape or show their heads; if they do all the labour, or most of it is lost for that year.

ROUTT'S HORSE HAY RAKE AND SEED SOWER, says the *Southern Farmer and Planter*, is another new (Virginia) invention, patented as late as the seventeenth of August, 1869—the birthday of the inventor—long life to him. This novel implement is represented to be very simple in construction and very effective in its operation. The seed box is put in front of the axle, and is bolted to the shafts underneath, and so arranged that it can be thrown in and out of gear at the pleasure of the operator. It is not at all in the way while out of gear, when the instrument is employed in raking hay or wheat.—The seed attachment can be applied to any horse rake in use.

FIRST ANNUAL ADDRESS

BEFORE THE

MARYLAND STATE

Agricultural and Mechanical Society,

HELD AT PIMLICO.

DELIVERED ON THE 28TH OCTOBER, 1869,

BY

W. W. W. BOWIE, Esq.*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

A plain man comes before you to advocate a great cause. I obey your summons, but have no words adequate to express the varied emotions that swell my bosom.

The present scene is but a brilliant panorama of the *past*. Permitting my mind to retrospect into that *past*, I feel like a traveler from a far country, returned after many years wandering, to the dearly loved home-scenes of his boyhood, and although he misses many familiar faces and highly cherished friends, yet he is happy in viewing the manifestations of so great progress and such increased activity in all the avenues of industrial life. Like the cloud-shadows and sunshine that chase each other over the fields, so, while the lover of his country rejoices with proud exultation on beholding such an exhibition of the substantial power and wealth of the State as is here represented, he pauses in his self-gratulation to weave the Cypress wreath in memory of those patriots who were the founders of a similar association, in times gone by, and to heave the sigh of regret that such men as Skinner, Calvert, Glenn, Loyd, Pearce, and a host of such like, are not here to witness how gloriously goes on the great work they inaugurated.

Twenty-three years ago, a small club of distinguished gentlemen, with the late Judge Glenn as its President, was formed in this city, to promote agriculture. This Club was the germ of the late "State Agricultural Society," which excited so much enthusiasm and contributed so largely to the prosperity of our people and the aggregated wealth of our State. When that fatal war came, like a besom of destruction, that association with many other great enterprises, was crushed by the storm of iron hail and bloody rain that for years swept unabated in its fury over the best and fairest portion of our country. There were those who thought they saw a dark stain on the virgin bosom of America, and determined to "wipe it off," but as it had been there from her birth, had grown with her growth, become part of her *system* and infused itself into her very hearts core, millions of treasure must be expended—rivers of blood flow—and an untold amount of pain, suffering and agony endured before it could be accomplished; while others deemed the stain, if *stain it was*, less objectionable than the seams and scars that would be left by its removal, however skilful the surgery. It was "wiped out." *Slavery was abolishea*, but at what cost?—we shudder to remember. Peace has dispelled the lurid

clouds of war, and now her white wings spread over the whole land, never again I trust, to be folded.—Where stood the tented fields, smiling villages are springing up, and the millions of armed opponents, are fraternizing with zeal and renewed energy, in the various pursuits of peace, and the cultivation and renovation of the same land where war so lately made its havoc.

Wonderful! has been the recuperative spirit displayed by the people of the South, but, I am proud to say, no where has greater energy and enterprise been manifested, or more successfully resulted in resuscitating our resources, than in old Maryland.—Stunned and paralyzed at the sudden loss of enormous wealth, in the millions of property taken from them as it were by the sweep of a pen, in a moment, our people stopped not to repine, but went to work like men, to repair their broken fortunes by economy and industry. They called to their aid the genius and skill of our mechanics, to furnish machinery to supply the place of the lost manual labor. As a proof of the success which has attended their indomitable energy and perseverance under difficulties, you have but to view this splendid exhibition.

To you, Mr. President, and the Executive committee for your zeal and administrative talents, to your noble city the liberality of its citizens and to the State, the Farmers of Maryland are deeply indebted for the revival of the old State Society upon such an enlarged plan and upon so permanent a foundation. Here, too, let me congratulate all upon the happy idea which made it the "Agricultural and Mechanical Association," thus blending the interests of the twin-sisters, Agriculture and Mechanics, which are so intimately dependent upon each other.

When the Farmer's Club to which I have alluded, was established, we were pioneers in an unbroken wilderness, to carve our way, with obstacles at every step, and defiant enemies ready to scalp us with the stubborn weapons of old habits, customs and ignorance. Lime, bones, plaster and ashes were the only fertilizers in the market, and but small demand for either. Guano had just been heard of, but not known to us. Those wonderful labor-saving machines—the Reaper, Mower, Tedder, Sulky rake, &c., were unknown or so imperfect that few used them; besides, at that day, any invention which saved labor was coldly received, if not violently opposed, from the mistaken idea that it depressed the price of labor. The difficulty of introducing a new labor-saving machine was almost as great as in England, when new and improved machinery was introduced in the Cotton Mills. Walter Scott somewhere says, when the Fanning Mills was brought to Scotland in 1730, it was opposed by the people, because it was impiously thwarting Divine Providence by raising the wind for one's own use by human art, instead of soliciting it by prayer or waiting for the wind of Providence upon the "sheeling-hill." Times have greatly changed for now-a-days, people are glad to "raise the wind," when and how they can.

Years have rolled away, and the effect of that pioneer association with the influence of others who followed in its wake, and far surpassed it in greatness and grandeur, have been to shed abroad a flood of light, unlock the store-houses of science—reveal the hidden mysteries of nature, and call into active exercise the hitherto slumbering inventive genius and Mechanical skill of our artisans.

A further appreciation of the benefits resulting from the first organization of this Society can be arrived at by a cursory comparison of the past with the present. Let us calmly review the geographical appearance and the physical and pecuniary status of the State, and the condition of its agriculture, twenty-five years ago, and contrast them with what is now presented. Such a comparison will be beyond cavil display the importance of the interest every man has in these annual meetings of the farmers. The State annually lost much of its vital strength, by the crowd of thrifty and energetic young men who fled from the impoverished and worn-out lands of their fathers and swelled the tide of emigration to the new and fertile lands of the West. At present, our young men are content to remain at home, cultivate and improve the land of their birth, ornament the old homesteads or erect new and tasteful dwellings, and labor diligently to place our Agriculture in the first ranks; and we also have a rapidly increasing immigration instead of a depressing emigration. Again, let any man pass over our Rail Roads, those grand arteries that supply the life-blood to this city, which is the great heart of Maryland, and view the lovely scenes that stretch out on every side before the eye, with an improved culture, houses built with reference to architectural beauty, highly ornamented grounds filled with ornamental trees and flowers—notice the improvement in the herds and flocks grazing in the rich meadows or reposing on the hills, he will be satisfied that a mighty agent has been at work to stir up the hearts of our people and cause them to make these improvements so conducive to the beauty of the country, and to the wealth and general comfort of the whole community. And who that is capable of reasoning from effects to cause, will deny that the agent—the moving power—was the “State Agricultural Society” of that day?

In *Horticulture* there has been a still more striking advance, brought about by the exhibitions of the products of the garden and orchard. At that time good fruit was scarce in the country, and the towns sparsely supplied, principally from outside the State, now, it is safe to say, the census of next year will show the product of our orchards, including small fruits, amount to over a million of dollars, and the market gardens in the State will exceed that sum. Horticulture has not only introduced an abundance of the finest and most luscious fruits, but it has excited a desire in the public mind for beautiful trees, shrubs, and flowers with which to beautify our public and private grounds. So extended has this refined taste become, that scarcely an humble cot can be found without its shade trees, trellises and parterres, rich with gay and brilliant flowers of every hue, form and perfume, plucked from mountain-top, or lowly valley, brought from Europe, China, and that wilderness of loveliness, the Tropical South; at all seasons, so delighting the eye and captivating the senses, that

“The Statesman, lawyer, man of trade
Pants for the refuge of some rural shade.”

The improvements in agriculture have been equally as apparent and far more important. We have learned many valuable truths, and ascertained many general principles which have stood the test of both theory and practice. This much has been gained. That Society was our Primary School in which we learned the A B C of Agricultural Science, first as theories, and then demonstrated by practical tests. These rudiments are of much value; they required

time, labor, expensive experiments, and careful elaboration of opinions and theories to make them sufficiently clear in being correct, to secure the sanction of a large majority of the scientific and practical agriculturists in the State. As they are so well understood and so generally acquiesced in, I shall merely rehearse them as sound elementary rules in good husbandry:

1. Clean and deep culture with thorough pulverization.

2. Effectual draining by open ditches and under-draining with tiles—that being every way the easiest, quickest, most effectual, and beyond doubt the cheapest and most economical under any circumstances.

3. Pulverizing stiff and compacting light soils.

4. Free use of lime and the phosphates with heavy manuring, in connection with as much shade as can be given the land by coarse manure, straw, brush, leaves or, if possible, grasses. There are several ingenious and beautiful theories as to the *modus operandi* of fertility being imparted to the soil by the action of shade alone, but I shall not detain you by repeating the arguments in their support. Upon this and kindred branches of agricultural philosophy, Mr. Clemson has written eloquently and with great ingenuity and power.

5. Thick sowing of mixed grasses when the land is seeded to lie in grass for forage or pasture.

6. Top-dressing grass instead of turning under manure for crops. Home-made, long manure here referred to.

7. Bones, next to lime, is the most durable and economical of all fertilizers, and hence the most remunerative.

8. *Judicious Rotation of Crops.*—In this matter every man must be guided by circumstances and his necessities and means; but, as a general rule, we do not rotate enough, or let land lie long enough in grass, by which three things might be attained—more stock, surer success in clover, and increased crops, with less hard labor, although we would have more light work. Cattle and grass, I hold to be the cheapest and most permanent of all fertilizers. Outlay is necessary, but home production of fertilizing materials should not be neglected merely because foreign or domestic manufactured fertilizers are more easily applied and are easily obtained. It is good and judicious farming to expend in bought fertilizers at least four per cent. on the whole cash value of the farm, per annum, besides top-dressing, at least, one-fifth of the arable land with a heavy dressing of such manure, straw, chaff, leaves, weeds, muck, clay, &c., as can be furnished by the farm itself. He who can pursue this course will in five years be paid well for his outlay and have his land wonderfully improved in fertility. It should always be remembered, to have manure, there must be cattle, and to have cattle there must be grass.

Having acquired these rudiments under the genial influences of the old Society, we are prepared to enter the high school, which we hope to see the present Association become. In its aims and objects we trust it will look to things higher and nobler; ends and purposes greater, deeper and loftier.

In our elementary education we bought our experience with labor, trouble, and oft-times at heavy cost in unsuccessful experiments. But we bought not in vain if those to follow after us shall be profited. Our young men at twenty stand where we do at forty years of age, and they reap the benefit of our twenty years of time, toil, thought and mo-

ney. We have cleared the forest, mapped the lands, profiled the fields of operations, and written full instructions so no time may be lost or unnecessary expenses incurred. The young man who starts to-day with \$5 000 is in a safer way of making a fortune than he with \$20,000 did before this work of progress began and those principles had been settled. Instead of a few poorly supported papers devoted to the cause, we now support hundreds of agricultural journals, 1,500 or 2,000 State and County Societies, including farmers' clubs, horticultural associations, and the great National Horticultural Society. In addition to these important aids to the progress of agriculture, we have, at least, under the fostering care of Congress, that "Department" which the Father of his Country so urgently recommended, and which, for the first time, is conducted upon a well-arranged and devised system, adopted by Gen. Capron, the present accomplished and able Commissioner, that inevitably will eventuate in developing the resources of the nation and add to its wealth by facilitating the progress of this noble employment.

From these comparatively small matters, such as encouraging a spirit of improvement in the rearing of stock, in horticultural knowledge, in domestic manufactures, in increasing the stores of vegetables, and in fertilizing and beautifying the land, all which will be fully attained by the Annual Exhibitions of the Society, we should and *must* rise to greater affairs, to a more elevated work.

We seem to be as ignorant of the *power* we hold, and the deep interest we possess as were the Roman cultivators of the soil when Virgil exclaimed,

"O, fortunatus, nimium sua si bona norient agricolas!"

The wise men of every government have coincided with the Great Napoleon, that "agriculture was the wealth of the nation." Washington pronounced it the most healthful, the most useful, and the most noble employment of man. The statistics of the country show the magnitude of the agricultural interest as compared with other business occupations of life, not only as to the number of persons employed, but the amount of capital invested. It is to this pursuit the wisest and best of mankind and the most brilliant minds of all the professions have turned to seek that quiet repose it affords to all such as cease their perplexing and vascillating round of excitements ere the twilight hours of life foreshadow its eternal night. Its pleasures are sung by poets; it is the theme on which orators, statesmen and warriors are prone to dwell, the hobby-horse that politicians ride, the delight of the retired wealthy merchant, the favorite occupation of the mass of labor, the solid rock on which rest all other industrial pursuits, and to which every class of people look for the sustenance of life. Yet, notwithstanding all these admitted prerogative rights and claims to the highest consideration, it has less attention paid to its necessities and less interest manifested in aiding its progress than any other avocation. It would seem the legislative councils of the country prefer to see it out in the cold while the Constitution is made to throw its protecting arms over every other department of human labor and extend its fostering care to every other branch of industry and enterprise. This may be owing to the fact that agriculturists have not been awake to their own true condition—they have never fully realized their wrongs nor calculated their *power*. Your Society can, and, I trust, will, by its great influence, procure for this import-

ant interest more consideration than has heretofore been bestowed by our public functionaries.

Do not, sir, for a moment believe I would have this Society converted to a political arena. Partisan politics, I trust, will never enter here. Every true agriculturist should be above such petty strife for place and power; but if we desire to elevate our profession and advance its importance and prosperity, we must more closely study and become more familiar with certain branches of political economy. Permit me to name a few of those subjects which would seem to be peculiarly proper for discussion at our meetings:

First. *Public Education*—because an enlightened yeomanry is the best and only safeguard of the civil and religious liberty of a nation and of the personal comfort, happiness and security of its people.

Second. *Public Roads*—about which there is a great contrariety of opinion in all the counties of the State, but, I believe, all agree that a good and economical *road system* would be a blessing to the whole people, of incalculable benefit to the farmer, raise the price of lands and add immensely to the general wealth of the State. *Taxation*, local, State and national, is surely a legitimate subject for comparing views and settling upon a plan to be urged with united hearts and minds upon the proper authorities, that those burthens might be ameliorated or removed, or so adjusted as that equal justice be meted out to all. This can be done without descending to party politics, and properly belongs to the farming population; for, as all other interests depend upon agriculture, the tillers of the soil, either directly or indirectly, bear the whole burthen of taxation in the country. The merchants, the manufacturers, and all the different trades, where enterprise and intelligence are found, combine and exert their influence and power to have laws passed for the benefit of their pursuit, or unite to have repealed any law they find oppressive to their interest, and why should not the owners of the land, the workers of the soil, follow the example? If they deem it oppressive, that the hard earnings of their brows can be sold only for a depreciated currency, and that small sum heavily taxed to pay gold interest on bonds which pay no tax, can they not, or rather, should they not combine, and by concert of action throughout the whole land, respectfully set forth their grievance and firmly demand some redress? But, I fear, sir, they know not their rights any more than in the olden-time of Virgil, or surely, knowing them, and aware of their strength, they would "*dare maintain them.*"

Fourth. *Internal Improvements*—such as canals and railroads; they being of vital importance to the farming interest, as means of rapid transportation of the products of the soil to the different marts, and which so greatly enhance the value of property in the vicinity of which they pass and so largely increase the material wealth of the State, are objects on which farmers can never look without feeling the keenest interest, and I am sure will never cease to aid to the utmost of their power every such enterprise until every section shall be alike benefited by these great public conveniences and our State map present the outline or draught of "*the best machine for cooking beef-steaks.*"

There are other subjects of moment, such as weighing and measuring different products, inspections, the tariff of charges to which producers are subjected, inspection of fertilizers, impositions to which

the farmer is often subjected, and other kindred subjects.

I am fully aware that the time of each member of your Society is too much taken up at your annual meetings for the consideration of any one of these questions, but committees on one or more of them might be appointed to report at a quarterly or semi-annual meeting, where all who felt an interest in the subject could attend and be benefited by the interchange of sentiments. The reports would then be adopted, amended or rejected. These reports would be published in the volume of annual transactions, as it is in New York, and would no doubt be highly creditable to the Society and much prized by the public. The State, in all probability, would subscribe for as many copies as would pay for the printing and binding.

Mr. President, I have given expression to these views with great diffidence. I hope no one will do me the deep injustice to imagine I have uttered them in a spirit of dictatorial arrogance; they are simply offered as suggestions which have been my aspirations for the years I have devoted to this noble pursuit, which both inclination and interest induced me to follow. Knowing the intelligence and generosity of the audience I had the honor to address, I could not suppress them.

Your Society, sir, is composed of high-toned men from almost every elective district and town ward in the State; they represent every shade of industrial pursuit—the farmer and mechanic, the merchant and manufacturer; the press and the professions are represented, and, as a *body*, it possesses as much talent, wealth and integrity as any elected assembly that ever was called together, and could, with all these advantages, be more likely to reflect true public sentiment on any question, not political, it might act upon than any political Legislature could do, and its views would more likely meet with the full sanction of the whole people. Hence, I think it fair to say, a report on any subject germane to the rights of the farmers, which expressed the views of your Society and which was supported by the different members scattered over the State, would have immense influence on the public mind and great weight with any Legislature. And the same effect would be felt and a corresponding influence exerted upon the national councils if there was a concert of action on the part of the several State Agricultural Societies, on any one question—the question of sheep or wool, for instance. If these views are correct, I ask in the name of the toiling farmer, why shall not the influence of his combined class be exerted to lift him up to an equality with the rest of mankind? Time does not allow, and I fear I have already wearied your patience, or I should be glad to pursue this subject, so important to our fellow farmers of the whole Union.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I beg to offer you and the Society, over which you preside, my sincere congratulations upon the splendid agricultural and mechanical exhibitions that have been made on this occasion, which has been adorned by the floral display and enhanced in value and interest by horticultural offerings; yet that which has bestowed the chief charm of concinnity, grace and beauty has been the realm of woman, which exhibits such exquisite specimens of needlework and so many and various evidences of skill and knowledge in the domestic arts and manufactures that it will be said in the future “the ladies of Maryland, in their domestic accomplishments and ability to make hearts and

homes happy, rival their celebrity for pre-eminence in beauty.

In taking leave, I return my thanks for the high honor you have conferred on me, and hope you will allow me to express my sincere sentiments in the language of Scotia's bard,

* * * “My dear, my native soil!

For whom my warmest wish to Heaven is sent!

Long may thy hardy sons of rustic toil

Be blessed with health, and peace and sweet content.”

An Artificial Guano.

A correspondent in the Rome (Ga.) *Courier* gave, sometime since, the following as a reliable artificial guano:

For the benefit of your agricultural and horticultural readers, I give below a formula for making an artificial guano, which has been used for a number of years in Virginia, with highly satisfactory results. Indeed, it is said to be equal, as a fertilizer, to Peruvian guano. Last year, for the first time, I prepared and used it to a limited extent, with results, however, so fully demonstrative of its great value, that the present season I am using it upon my whole crop—both field and garden.

In point of cost, permit me to say that is, perhaps, the cheapest fertilizer we can make or procure—being adapted, as it is, to almost every variety of vegetable growth, and may be applied at any time during the cultivation and growth of the crop—the sooner, however, the better—as a vigorous start is important to a well developed growth. It may be sown broadcast, in hills or dress. Perhaps the better plan would be to apply one-half the quantity designed per acre, in the drill or hills, at the time of planting, and the balance at the first working. It should be always lightly covered with soil.

No. 1. Peat—sand, or other friable soil, 20 bushels.

“ 2. Wood ashes.....	3	“
“ 3. Fine ground raw bone dust.....	3	“
“ 4. Calcined plaster.....	3	“
“ 5. Nitrate of Soda.....	40 pounds.	
“ 6. Sal Ammoniac.....	22	“
“ 7. Carbonate of Ammonia.....	11	“
“ 8. Sulphate of Soda.....	20	“
“ 9. Sulphate of Magnesia.....	10	“
“ 10. Common Salt.....	10	“

1st. Mix Nos. 1, 2 and 3 well together.

2d. Dissolve Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 in just sufficient water to hold them in solution.

3d. Pour the solution upon mixture No. 1, 2 and 3, and work thoroughly as in making mortar, so as to have the mass uniform in composition and consistency.

4th. Add No. 4 to the bulk and work well again.

This last acts as an absorbent, and renders the whole sufficiently pulverized for sowing.

This manure should be kept as dry as possible till used. These quantities make one ton, which is sufficient for $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

FREDERICK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The return of autumn brings with it the annual repetition of that interesting series of agricultural shows and fairs to which farmers and all persons fond of country pursuits look forward with more or less eagerness. Among the number this season in our own State, we notice the First Fair of the Carroll County Agricultural Society, the Washington County Exhibition, the Montgomery County Show, our State Fair, and the Frederick County Ninth Annual Fair. Besides the more strictly agricultural display, there are the horticultural and mechanic's fairs, among which is the Maryland Institute of Baltimore, each closely related to the other, and usually drawing liberal delegations of visitors from those engaged in advancing their success, together making it a succession of exhibitions and pleasant re-unions. The Fairs attract spectators from all callings, who instinctively pay homage to the genius of agriculture and of invention. The farmer is not so far away from the merchant now as not to make it necessary for them to come together from time to time to compare notes. The shipper has become the planter's business neighbor.

A spirit of enterprise and progress has taken hold of the farming population as it has of every other class. Capital is found to be as necessary in that as in other kinds of business. The old style, square-toed, rudely rustic modes of cultivating the soil is becoming largely superseded by more intelligent, thorough and truly scientific methods.

The question of *manures*, and their special adaptability to particular soils, is one of the leading questions of the day. *Drainage* is read and written and thought about and practised by the enterprising farmer wherever it holds out a promise of profit. The rotation of crops, the recovery of worn-out pastures, the domestication of excellent breeds of sheep, horses and cattle—these are among the leading points of interest to the farmers at this time, and engage them in their discussions and conversations at these agricultural re-unions. The day of pretty pastorals and blithe milkmaids, ringing amorous ditties through the grass does not happen to be our day—this is rather the era of Shakespeare, with his common sense pictured to the vision of his contemporaries, when he discoursed of

“—rich leas

Of wheat, rye, barley, vetches, oats and peas;
Of turfy mountain, where live nibbling sheep,
And flat meads thatched with stover, them to keep.”

We now rejoice in reaping and mowing machines, in wheel horse rakes, in Rockaway wheat fans, in corn shellers, draining and ditching plows, three-horse and horse-powers—in wheat drills, that have reached perfection, dropping and covering seed at one operation, and a long list of agricultural implements and machines which mechanical genius and skill has perfected to the farmers' hands and wants. There is no sentimentality in all this—it is substantial reality. Capital is to be put into it; labor is to be employed about it; money is to be realized from it.

The diversion of labor from the fields of agriculture to that of battle fields has had the effect, in recent years, to make that article scarcer and dearer than ever before, and necessarily to increase the demand for valuable and improved labor-saving implements all over the country, and to open such a market to the farmer as he may look in vain for during the remainder of his life. And the enterprising planter and intelligent farmer will keep as much of these gains as can profitably be kept in his business, not running off to invest in bank stock, government bonds, railway or petroleum shares, but turning it again under the same earth that has so generously dealt by him. A gradual improvement of the soil, of the buildings, the stock, of

the farming implements, and of the mode of living, is the best and most satisfactory return he can make to his acres or his calling.

The institution of Farmers' Clubs and the recurrence of the annual Fairs of our State and county Societies are agencies well calculated to bring about a more intelligent system of land culture and solid progress. Then let our farmers continue to manifest a just pride in their noble profession—let them foster and encourage these annual exhibitions of our growing manufacturing and mechanical skill, whereby agriculture is materially sustained, and the time will soon come when labor will no longer be a source of so much annoyance, and the question of Coolie emigration will be settled forever.

But let us return to the Ninth Annual Fair of Frederick county:

This Fair opened on Tuesday, October 12th, on their grounds, in the eastern limits of Frederick Chy. The location commands a fine view of the surrounding country. The grand stand in the centre has been greatly improved by the addition of a large dining saloon below for ladies and gentlemen, and two judges' stands. There are about 500 stalls or pens for stock, horses, &c., nearly all of which were occupied. The Fair was a brilliant success, and the gentlemen under whose management the Fair was conducted may well congratulate themselves upon the large display of cattle, stock, agricultural implements and the immense concourse of visitors in attendance, some days reaching as many as from 12,000 to 15,000.

There were on exhibition a number of very fine horses, for draught, trotting, racking and pacing, whose metal was tested on the racing track.

The stock display was good, among which was Colonel Fairfax's very fine Durhams, which took the first premium, together with a large number of Alderneys, Devons, Grades, &c. A number of sheep and swine were also on exhibition, but were nothing remarkable.

The display of fancy poultry, deposited by E. Steiner, was the best variety we ever witnessed, embracing almost every variety.

In the Household Department, consisting of wines, preserves and domestic productions, there were 1,250 articles, deposited by nearly 1,000 ladies, and formed a very attractive feature of the exhibition.

In the vegetable department were exhibited a very fine collection of potatoes, pumpkins, cabbages, &c., &c.

THE AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.

At noon, on Wednesday the 13th, the Hon. J. STANTON GOULD, ex-president of the New York Agricultural Society, was introduced to the large concourse of visitors who had assembled around the pavilion, and delivered a highly interesting address on the subject of GRASSES, which was listened to with great attention, and we believe with much profit, as the subject is one of great interest to the people of our State, as was fully and clearly demonstrated by the speaker, whose presentation of statistics seemed to produce food for reflection. The following is a brief synopsis of the address, but the Hon. gentleman has promised to furnish a full report for the columns of the MARYLAND FARMER, which we will publish in a future number:

Mr. GOULD said there were many reasons why farmers should study the grasses with care and attention. 1st. For their beauty and attractiveness. They were very common, but if they were to be destroyed we should miss them very much. Much of the joy of our daily life would be taken away. When the prophet would express the very extremity of desolation he exclaimed, “the grass withereth, there is no green thing.” 2d. From the greatness of their variety. There are about 120 distinct varieties in Maryland. Stenel enumerates 6,000 varieties as known to botanists. They vary from five inches to fifty feet in height,

and furnish food for beasts, birds and insects. 3d. From the wideness of their diffusion. Two-sixths of the plants on the earth's surface are grass. Six-tenths of the area of New York is devoted to grass only—two-tenths in Maryland. 4th. From their commercial value. The annual value of the grass crops in the United States is \$520,000,000. In Maryland it is \$4,260,000.

Mr. GOULD expressed the opinion that more grass should be cultivated in Maryland than is now done. He said that France has fifty per cent. of its area under cultivation in cereals, while England has only twenty-five per cent.; but France raises 5½ bushels of grain for each inhabitant, while England raises 5 1-9 bushels per capita. The greater amount of grass land furnished so much manure that her narrower area produced as much as the wider area of France. He thought that a wider area of grass land would furnish manure in Maryland so that a much narrower area of arable land would produce as much grain as is now produced. He said that it was quite possible for the farmers of Maryland to make two blades of grass to grow where only one grows now; this would add \$4,260,000 to the revenues of the farmers, even with the area now devoted to it. The means for producing this increase were a better selection of seeds, more attention to the preparation of the land for seeding, more complete manuring, drainage and irrigation, dwelling at considerable length on the practical means of applying these improvements.

He advocated the cutting the grass when in flower, and said that if it remained uncut till the seeds were matured the hay was worth no more than straw. Rain injured the crop greatly. He strongly advised that hay should never be left in swath all night, but should always be put in cock on the same day that it was cut. Hay caps would protect it during a rain. These caps were made by sewing together coarse muslin, about two yards square, and coating them with linseed oil; eyelet holes were to be worked in the corners, and wooden pegs about six inches long were to be tied to these holes. He said that if the grass was carefully tedded with one of Ballard's hay tedders it would dry much more rapidly. If it failed to dry it would cure in the cock, and when a good hay day came the cocks might be opened with a fork, exposed to the sun for an hour, and it would then be fit for the hay-mow. He thought most of the machines for cutting hay were now very good.

TRIALS OF SPEED.

The first was for racking horses, under the saddle, mile heats, best three in five. Bay horse Tom, sorrel horse John Bell and brown horse Wade Hampton, were entered.—Wade Hampton won the first two heats in 2:35½ and 2:50. The third heat was won by John Bell in 2:58. The fourth by Wade Hampton in 2:50. Wade Hampton took the first purse, \$100; John Bell the second, \$50.

The race for the County Prizes next came off—\$100 for the fastest pacing horse to sulky, and \$50 for the next, mile heats, best three in five. "White Cloud," "Polly Ann," "Bob" and "Selim" were entered by their respective owners. It was won by "White Cloud" in three straight heats—time 2:44½, 2:46, 2:48½. Second premium by "Polly Ann." "Selim" was distanced on the second heat.

The third trial of speed was for the fastest horse, 4 years old, trotting in harness, mile heats, best 2 in 3—purse \$75, next \$25. The entries were black horse "Patrick Henry," "Com. Cassin" and "Wild Kate." Patrick Henry won the \$75 purse in 2 straight heats; time 3:41½, 3:35—\$25 purse won by Com. Cassin.

The next trial was for the fastest horse trotting in harness, mile heats, best three in five, which was witnessed by President GRANT, who with General SHERMAN, Secretaries Creswell and Cox, were added to the list of judges. This was an exciting race. The entries were Patchen, Jr., by Johnson; Whitefoot, by Brengle; sorrel, Harry D., by Leavett. Patchen won the first two heats in 2:43½ and 3:38½; the sorrel won the next three heats in 2:24, 2:38½ and 2:37½, taking the \$300 premium. Patchen took the \$300 purse, and Whitefoot the \$100 purse.

On Thursday, the 14th, the city exhibited an animated and exciting scene. The people from the surrounding country and distant points were drawn together by the fact that President Grant and suite would visit the Fair ground. The President arrived on the ground at about half-past 11

o'clock, and was received with great enthusiasm. President Thomas introduced the distinguished guests and Col. Wm. S. Maulsby made the welcoming speech, to which the President briefly replied, after which they retired to the committee room, where the visitors were permitted to indulge in shaking of hands as they passed before him.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.—The following are the officers of the society: President, C. Keefer Thomas; vice-president, John Loats; treasurer, Calvin Page; secretary, H. C. Koehler; corresponding secretary, James McSherry, Jr.; board of managers, C. K. Thomas, John Loats, Calvin Page, George R. Dennis, Wm. T. Preston, Cornelius Stanley, and Wm. H. Falconer; chief marshal, Henry R. Harris.

The following were the assistant marshals: John B. Snouffer, Theodore Shultz, Henry Keefauver, Michael Zimmerman, Joshua Motter, Ludwig Rutzahn, Singleton King, Francis S. Jones, H. Dorsey Waters, Henry Harbaugh, John W. Barrick, Outerbridge Horsey, Joseph Cover, George T. Whip, John B. Kunkel, Daniel V. Harp and Martin Hoke.

The following was a committee for reception of invited guests: Col. William P. Maulsby, Lawrence J. Brengle, Ephriam Albaugh, Jacob M. Kunkle, Charles E. Trail, J. Alfred Ritter, Frederick Schley, A. O. Baugher, Andrew Boyd, Colonel George R. Dennis, Z. James Gittinger, Geo. F. Webster, A. J. Delashmutt, David J. Markey, Colonel William Richardson, John H. Williams, Allen G. Quynn.

Among the visitors on the ground, we were happy to meet Hon. John E. Smith, President of the Carroll County Agricultural Society, Dr. Stower and James Steele, Esq. of Carroll County. His Hon. Mayor Banks, Samuel Jackson, Thomas E. Dell, —Chandlee, Elisha Harrington, Jr., Esqs. James M. Anderson and George W. Bishop, Esq. of the Baltimore City Council, Colonel Lewis Turner, Jr., Daniel Dorsey of Barnums, James Murphy, Esq., and last, though not least, the venerable editor, H. N. GALLAHER, of the "Charlestown Free Press," of Virginia.

Our personal thanks are due the following gentlemen for attentions: Allen G. Quynn, E. Albaugh, J. Alfred Ritter, Esqs, Gen. Shriver and Dr. McPherson, of bureau of Labor, and Henry R. Harris, Chief Marshal of the day.

THE MUSICAL INDEPENDENT for October contains:—"Mendelssohn and Jenny Lind," and "Elijah in England," (selected from Polko's *Reminiscences of Mendelssohn*); Article on Sacred Music, by J. F. Fargo; Liszt at his Residence in Rome; Responsibility for vocal talent, by N. B. Hollister; The preface to Grack's new work on Harmony; The Normal at Janesville; Recapitulation of Good Music performed in Chicago last year; Reviews and Notices; The musical Prospect; Sheet Music Notices; A variety of Personal Items; Monthly Summary of Musical Doings; sixteen pages of new Music, including the following:—Song, "Hang up the Baby's Stocking;" "Independent Quadrille;" "Holy Spirit, Fount of Blessing;" "Musings at Eve;" Poetry—"The Warning;" "The Wreck of the Albatross;" "Fair Helen," and "Quiet Days."

Published monthly, at Chicago, \$2 a year. To those of a musical taste we heartily commend the *Independent*.

"THE PRACTICAL FARMER."—As an evidence of prosperity, our old friend Paschall Morris has enlarged his valuable agricultural monthly, the PRACTICAL FARMER, so that "hereafter it will contain twenty-four pages, four columns wide, well printed, well illustrated, and full of valuable practical matter," and what he says, he means. It is a live paper; and we recommend it to all. Only \$1.50 per annum. Address Paschall Morris, Philadelphia.

FIRST AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION IN CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND.

The First Annual Exhibition of the Carroll County Agricultural Society commenced on September 28th, and continued three days, on their grounds, near Westminster, which contains 30 acres of land, enclosed with a board fence nine feet high. It has 275 stalls for cattle, &c. The hall for the exhibition of productions which require shelter is 85 by 40 feet, and two stories high. It is estimated the pavilion will accommodate 2,500 people. A track one-half mile long, in excellent condition, has been engineered after the plan of G. W. Wilkes, of N. Y. A music stand is erected in the centre of the track, also two stories, from which a magnificent view of the beautiful scenery surrounding Westminster can be had.

The display of blooded cattle consisted of Durhams, Devons, Alderneys, Teaswater, &c., and was highly creditable for the first effort. There were also a good display of sheep, swine and poultry.

The farm and household implements and machinery department was as full as could be expected. Among the exhibitors were Whitman & Sons, of Baltimore, who exhibit their Montgomery Rockaway Wheat Fan, and their Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime, and a variety of agricultural implements. Wm. H. Harman & Co., of the Union Agricultural Works; Wagoner & Matthews, Diffendall and Hughes, and Schaffer, Stoner & Myerly, all of Westminster, exhibited a large variety of agricultural implements and machinery of their own manufacture, which were highly creditable to their skill.

Farm and garden productions were largely represented, including fruits, wines, cider and worsted work. A large collection of paintings and drawings, executed in the country of Carroll, were on exhibition and to be raffled off.

The ladies' department, at Agricultural Hall, was an attractive part of the exhibition, and showed very beautiful specimens of the skill and taste of the ladies in fancy work, worsteds, &c. One patch-work quilt was exhibited containing 16,897 squares, by Ellen Myerly. The number of exhibitors in this department, including articles for domestic use, preserves, wines, &c., is over one hundred. In the same building were exhibited specimens of painting and drawing of very superior character.

A large number of horses, mares, colts, &c., were entered, consisting of quick draught and saddle horses, matched horses, geldings, &c., among which were many fine animals.

On the 31 day the County trot for \$50 came off, mile heats, best two in three, only two horses were entered.—Mr. H. Haines entered bay horse St. Lawrence; Theo. Engler entered bay mare. St. Lawrence won the first heat in 2.50; the bay mare won the next two heats in 2.59 and 2.56.

On the 4th day, the grand trot, open to all horses, for the purse of \$350, came off. Mr. Fawcett's horse Moses was entered, and won the stakes against Patchen, in three straight mile heats. Time, 2.35, 2.33 and 2.35½. This race produced great excitement.

The Premiums.—At twelve o'clock on Friday the officers of the society assembled at the judges' stand, and the visitors to the Fair, including all the depositors, took seats upon the pavilion, when the president of the society, Hon. John E. Smith, expressed his gratification at the success which had attended the first agricultural Fair of Carroll. With the experience they have already attained he had no doubt its officers would in future be able to improve upon it, and that hereafter the agricultural exhibitions in Carroll county will not be second to the Fairs of any of the counties of the State. Carroll county is now the third in wealth

and population in the State, and at her present rate of increase and prosperity in a few years she will not be far behind the leading counties of Maryland. The award of premiums will now be read by the secretary, and if any are disappointed they must make an increased effort to win the premiums the next year.

In the implement department awards were made E. Whitman & Sons, of Baltimore, Wm. H. Harman & Co., Wagoner & Matthews, of Westminster, Frazier & Co., Adam N. Smith, George Sullivan, George Crouse, Absalom Gable, Wm. Wimert, Emanuel Stoner and others.

Mr. Stoner was awarded a premium for his patent Samson Cider Press and Mill, which attracted considerable attention, and is really a good machine.

Among the machines entered by Wm. H. Harman & Co. was the Iron-Clad Mower, which has won a reputation for strength, durability and celerity.

The weather during the Fair was fine, which induced the attendance of a large number of Carroll County's beautiful women, which added much to the attractiveness of the occasion. In short, the Fair was a decided success, reflecting great credit on its officers and all interested. The receipts were about \$5,000.

We are under special obligations for kind attentions during our brief stay in Westminster to Col. Longwell, Hon. John E. Smith, President; Mr. Reifsnider and Mr. Reese, to whom we beg to make public acknowledgement.

Officers of the Society.—The officers of the society are Hon. John E. Smith, president; vice-president, Jeremiah Rinehart; secretary, Wm. A. McKellip; treasurer, Richard Manning. Officers of the exhibition were—Chief Marshal, Thomas B. Gist; assistant marshals, Hashabiah Haines, Wm. J. Morelock, Josephus H. Hoppe, Wm. G. Rinehart, David Fowle, Louis P. Slingluff, Jacob Leppo, D. H. Byers, Jos. Shaeffer, Noah Shaeffer, Elias Yingling, Edward T. Smith. Board of Managers—John L. Reifsnider, Edward Lynch, Geo. W. Matthews, Hashabiah Haines and David Fowle.

HEARTH AND HOME.—The publishers of this first-class family and agricultural weekly have issued the following low terms for 1870: "To all who subscribe before next January, for one year, at the reduced rates printed below, *Hearth and Home* will be sent from the date of their subscription to the end of this year free, so that all such yearly subscriptions will end January 1st, 1871. Our only terms hereafter are the below reduced rates for 1870. Invariably in advance. Single copies, \$4; three copies all at one time, \$9; five copies all at one time \$12; all over five copies at same rate. Making *Hearth and Home*, to a club of 5 subscribers at \$2 40." Address, Pettengill, Bates & Co., New York.

MUCILAGE FOR LABELS.—The *Archive of Pharmacy* gives the following recipes: Macerate five parts of good glue in eighteen to twenty parts of water for a day, and to the liquid add nine parts of rock candy and three parts of gum arabic. The mixture can be brushed upon paper while luke warm; it keeps well, does not stick together, and when moistened adheres firmly to bottles. For the labels of soda or selters water bottles it is well to prepare a paste of good rye flour and glue to which linseed oil, varnish and turpentine has been added in the proportion of half an ounce of each to the pound. Labels prepared in the latter way do not fall off in damp cellars

Ladies Department.

ORIGINAL.

WILL NO ONE PITY.

BY TOCH.

No rosy dreams of love make bright
Life's morn for me;
Even in the hours of dreaming night,
No "coming man" I see.

And yet comely maid am I,
Possessed of wiles
As cute as those of any maid you'd spy;
Even tho' you searched for miles.

My eye is bright and deeply
As an April violet;
And "maidens blush," is the name of the rose,
That in either cheek is set.

And then I've such a witching smile!
As pearly teeth to shew
As those displayed by Honore Lisle,
Who lives in "Bentley Row."

Ah! why, I ask, should charms like these
Neglected fade?
Will no one pity as he read and seize
A treasure in this maid?

DECENCY IN FEMALE DRESS.

Young girls and riper matrons need not go about robed like religious fanatics; but let those to whom a high-necked and long sleeved party dress would be a grievous affliction content themselves with showing a modest rim of shoulder above their bodices. And let them not forget that well turned white arms can be seen and appreciated without necessity being exposed clear up to the arm-pits. No fair young girl ever lost anything in the estimation of men, whose opinion is worth having, by appearing with neck, shoulders and arms chastely veiled in delicate lace or muslin, instead of exposing them to the promiscuous gaze of a public assembly.

We hoard away the jewel that we prize the most; we draw a curtain before the picture that we dote upon; we hide our most sacred feelings in our hearts; we veil the shrine of the temple; we hedge the lily about lest its whiteness should be soiled; we want to cover up from other eyes the things that are the fairest, the dearest, and the most sacred to us.

Oh, woman! the most sacred thing, the fairest and dearest that man has in this world, is *yourself*. And I hold that man's instinctive protest is the best guide in this matter.

And the feeling of the father, the brother, the lover and the husband, when his nature is unperverted, is that the arms that caress and enfold him, the bosom, which is the dearest home his head can have on earth, should be as sacred as was the holy of holies in the days of old Jewish rites.

A woman's body is the temple of her soul, and her soul's outward symbol. What we want to keep pure, holy and undefiled, we do not expose to be a common bait for all the eyes of all the world, pure and impure, to gloat upon.

The way in which men, as a body, act and express themselves, when brought face to face with this dress-reform question, is inconsistent, unjust, and ungenerous to women, and unworthy of themselves as gentlemen; they think because a woman is not their sister, or wife, or sweetheart, that it is no concern of theirs how she demeans herself in this matter of dress. On the contrary, they seem eager to help push her into a false position by hypocritical compliments, and phrases of hollow admiration, which are as false and bitter as Dead Sea fruit, if she will but stop to analyze the feelings from which they spring, the motives which prompt

them. Too much familiarity breeds contempt. No one knows this better than the man who watches over the dress and deportment of his wife or sister with the stern jealousy of an Oriental, while at the same time he blandly encourages the wives, and daughters, and sisters of other men in every species of license.

Women do not always know—the very young especially—that a certain dash and freedom in the style of dress encourages familiarity in the manners of men toward them. They too often follow blindly after the reigning mode, without questioning its meaning, or the effect it will have upon men's opinion of them. They feel strong because they go in dresses, and in droves they dare to indulge in a style of dress for which any one woman would be ignominiously hooted out of society, if she dared to appear in it alone, and upon any occasion for which it is not sanctioned by fashion.

If men would but give up their abominable two-sided policy on this question, and act toward every reputable woman, whom they find masquerading in a disreputable attire, just as they would under like circumstances, toward their own wives, daughters or sisters, as far as is consistent with surroundings and circumstances, this mode of dress would soon be driven to its rightful home—the haunts of the profligate and the lost woman.

For my own dear countrywomen I have one wish, which has moved me to speak as I have spoken. Plain words and hard words to say, but words that must be spoken, nevertheless, and which are better spoken sooner or later. It is that they should be known all over the world as the most modest of women in dress and deportment, even as they are now distinguished for wit, elegance, patriotism and innate purity of character. Let the women of other countries baffle themselves if they will, by a mode of attire which is in direct opposition to the dictates of their natural modesty, but let ours set a bright example in this respect to the world, and then, indeed, the nations shall rise up and proclaim the American women blessed!—HOWARD GLYNDON, in *Packard's Monthly* for September.

GOOD BREAD.—The Boston *Bee* says that William Hunt says, in a little book, entitled "Good Bread, or Receipts for Plain Cooking:"

"The housewife who has at hand good flour, cold water, and a hot oven, can have on the table, in less than fifteen minutes, enough good, light, delicious bread, for an ordinary family, which may be eaten hot, (that is, the bread, not the family,) with perfect impunity."

The following is the recipe alluded to:

"Mix good fine flour with pure cold water, and make a dough that can be rolled out and cut into strips, which must again be rolled into a round form, the size of the thumb or finger, and cut into pieces, three or four inches long; bake in a hot or quick oven, ten or fifteen minutes; brown them nicely, and serve fresh.

"This bread being free from yeast, saleratus, soda, or other deleterious substance, will be found not only light, pure and sweet, but the most palatable and healthy bread that can be made of fine flour."

CANNING CORN.—Mrs. William B. Hazleton, in the *Michigan Farmer*, says: "I take the sweet or evergreen corn before it gets too old, cut it from the cob, fill my cans full, pressed down. I then take a boiler, lay some sticks in the bottom for my cans to set on. I then lay the covers of the cans on loose, fill the boiler with water so that it will cover half way up the sides of the can, put the cover on the boiler, boil for three hours briskly, take out and press the covers on tight. Will keep well and have all the flavor of green corn."

BALTIMORE MARKETS---Oct. 30.

Prepared for the "MARYLAND FARMER" by JOHN MERYMAN & Co., BALTIMORE.

[Unless when otherwise specified the prices are wholesale.]

ASHES—Pot \$7.37@7.62.
BESWAX—Western 38 cts; Southern 40 cts.
COFFEE.—Rio 9@18 cts., as to quality, gold.
COTTON.—Low Middling 25@25½ cts.; Middling 25½@25¾ cts; Ordinary Upland 28@29 cents; Good Ordinary 24@25 cts ½

FEATHERS.—Common to mixed 30@40 cts. per lb.; fair to good 50@60 cts.; prime live geese, 70@85 cts.
FISH.—No. 1 Bay mackerel \$22@25; No. 1 Shore \$19@25; No. 2 \$13@14.50; No. 3 \$12@13; medium \$9 50@10; Labrador herring \$6.75@7.50; gibbed \$5.00@6.00; Codfish \$6.25@7.00, per 100 lbs.

FLOUR—
Howard Street Super \$ 5.50 @ \$ 5.75
" " Shipping Extra 5.80 @ 6.12
" " High Grades 6.25 @ 6.50
" " Family 7.00 @ 7.50
Western Winter Super 5.50 @ 5.75
" Shipping Extra 5.75 @ 6.00
" Choice Extra 6.12 @ 6.25
" Family 6.75 @ 7.37
Northwestern Super 5.50 @ 5.75
do Extra 5.62 @ 6.12
City Mills Super 5.75 @ 6.25
" Standard Extra 6.25 @ 6.50
" Shipping brands Extra 6.75 @ 7.00

Patapsco, Horicon, Reservoir and Weverton
Family 00.00 @ 9.50
G. W. Legg's Family 00.00 @ 9.50
Union Mills Acme Family 00.00 @ 00.00
Greenfield Family 00.00 @ 9.75
James S. Welch's Family 00.00 @ 00.00
Baltimore High grade Extra 00.00 @ 00.00
Ashland Family 00.00 @ 00.00
Lingano 00.00 @ 00.00
Rye Flour 6.00 @ 6.25
Corn Meal—City Mills 0.00 @ 0.00
Buckwheat—New York 100 lb 4.00 @ 4.25
" " Pennsylvania 0.00 @ 0.00

FERTILIZERS—
Peruvian Guano \$90@95 7 ton of 2000 lbs.
Orchilla and Rodonda 30 7 ton "
Turner's Excelsior 70 7 ton "
Turner's Ammo. S. Phos. 55 7 ton "
E. F. Coe's Ammo. S. Phos. 55 7 ton "
Soluble Pacific Guano 60 7 ton "
Redonda Guano 30 7 ton "
Flour of Bone 60 7 ton "
Andrew Coe's Super-phosphate. 60 7 ton "
Baugh's Raw Bone S. Phos. 56 7 ton "
Baugh's Chicago Blood Manure. 50 7 ton "
" Bone Fertilizer. 45 7 ton "
Zell's Raw Bone Phosphate 56 7 ton "
Rhodes' do 50 7 ton "
Mapes' do 60 7 ton "
Bone Dust 45 7 ton "
Horner's Bone Dust 45 7 ton "
Dissolved Bones 60 7 ton "
Baynes' Fertilizer 40 7 ton "
" Fine Ground Bone. 45 7 ton "
" A" Mexican Guano 30 7 ton "
" " do. do 30 7 ton "
Moro Phillips' Super-Phosphate. 56 7 ton "
Berger & Burtz's S. Phos. of Lime 56 7 ton "
Whann's Raw Bone Super Phos. 56 7 ton "
Md. Fertilizing & Manufacturing }
Co's Ammoniated Super-Phos- }
phate55 7 ton "
Fine Ground Bone Phosphates39 7 ton "
Plaster \$2.25 7 bbl.
Sulphuric acid, 3 cts. 7 lb.—(Carboy \$3.)
Nitrate of Soda (refined Saltpetre) 6½ cts. per lb in kegs of 100 lbs.

GRAIN.—Wheat—Pennsylvania fair red \$1.43; Maryland do. low grade \$1.30@1.35; good to prime do. \$1.35@1.40; choice do. \$1.55; prime white \$1.55@0.00. Corn—Prime new white 118@120 cts; damp 00@00 cts; old white 00; yellow 102@105. Oats—55@57 cts. weight. Rye—\$1.03@1.15.

HAY AND STRAW.—Penna. Timothy, baled, \$22@23; Rye Straw \$20@22 per ton.

MILL FEED.—Brown Stuff 22@23 cts; Middlings 34@37 cts., per bushel.

MOLASSES—Porto Rico, 50@65 cts; Cuba clayed 43@47 cts.; E. Island 45@70 cts. New Orleans 00@00; Muscovado 48@54 cts.

POTATOES.—Market depressed—prices low.
PROVISIONS.—Shoulders 16½ cts.; sides 19@19½ cts.; clear rib 30 cts.; hams, 24@25 cts.

SALT.—Fine \$2 70@3.00, per sack; ground alum \$1.85@2.00; Turks Island 50@55 cts, per bushel.

SEED.—Clover, \$7@7.50; Timothy \$3.75; Flax, \$2.45@2.50.

SUGAR.—Cuba 12½@13; Porto Rico 11½@13½; Demarara 14@15 cts.

TOBACCO—

Maryland—frosted to common \$ 5.00 @ \$ 5.50
" sound common 7.00 @ 8.10
" good do 8.00 @ 9.00
" middling 9.50 @ 10.00
" good to fine brown 11.50 @ 15.00
" fancy 17.00 @ 30.00
" upper country 7.00 @ 35.00
" ground leaves, new 0.00 @ 00.00

Ohio—Inferior to good common 4.00 @ 6.00
" brown and greenish 6.00 @ 8.00
" good and fine red and spangled 00.00 @ 00.00
" medium and fine red 9.00 @ 12.00
" common to medium spangled 7.00 @ 10.00
" fine spangled 13.00 @ 25.00
" fine yellow and fancy 00.00 @ 00.00
Kentucky—common to good lugs 8.00 @ 9.50
" common to medium leaf 10.00 @ 12.50
" good to fine 13.00 @ 14.00
" select leaf 15.50 @ 18.00

WOOL.—Unwashed, 30@33 cts; burry 28@30 cts; tub washed 49@51 cts; pulled 30@33 cts.

WHISKEY.—1.21 cts.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS.—We have received from J. Y. Bicknell, of Westmoreland, Oneida Co., New York, a beautiful pair of this splendid fowl, which are now gracing the lawn at "Ivy," and attracting the attention of visitors.

FURNITURE FACTORY.—We call attention to the advertisement of Charles P. Stevens, 3 S. Calvert street, who offers one of the largest stocks of Cabinet Furniture, Mattresses, Settees and School Desks that can be found in this or any other city. His facilities for manufacturing are unlimited, and purchasers can rely upon having their orders filled with promptness and taste, and can be supplied wholesale or retail. The trade and others would consult their interest by giving him a call.

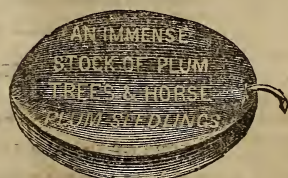
BALTIMORE STOVE HOUSE.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of the Baltimore Stove House, B. C. Bibb & Co., proprietors, who advertise their latest patented and Improved Fireplace Heater. To those in want of this household comfort we can confidently recommend the "Diamond," as, having one in use, we "speak by the card." With the late improvements we think it is a perfect article for the purposes designed.

STOVES, &c.—To those in need of stoves, furnaces, ranges, cauldrons, &c., either wholesale or retail, we refer to the advertisement of J. E. A. Cunningham, Baltimore, whose assortment is full and complete, and where you cannot fail to be accommodated.

SPECIALTIES !
1869.

Standard Peaches,
Gold. Df Peaches,
Cherries, Currants
Gooseberries.

Plum Trees, 4 to 5
feet, one year, branch
ed, per 100, \$15; pe-
1000, \$125. Plum



Seedlings, 5¢ per 1000, owing to quality and quantity.
Complete assortment of Trees, Plants, Vines, Shrubs, Seed-
lings, Stocks, Root-crafts, etc., etc. Send stamp for Price-
List; Ten cents for Catalogue. Address.
aug-31-oct-1 W. F. HEIKES, Dayton, O.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, FARMERS, AND PLANTERS.

We have been informed that the usual practice of Merchants, Farmers, and Planters, in ordering their supplies of our **DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE**, has been to simply write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is, that, instead of the genuine **DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE**, they very frequently get one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge now before the public. We therefore beg leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the name in full, and to advise their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine **DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE**, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburg, Pa.

We would also advise the same precaution in ordering **DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER**

PILLS. The great popularity of these Pills as a specific or cure for Liver Complaint, and all the bilious derangements so prevalent in the South and Southwest, has induced the vendors of many worthless nostrums to claim for their preparations similar medicinal virtues. Be not deceived! **DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS** are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchant, as he values his own and the health of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Vermifuge nor Liver Pills unless you are sure you are getting the genuine **DR. McLANE'S**, prepared by

FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburg, Pa.

:O:

DR. McLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC, OR VERMIFUGE.

No diseases to which the human body is liable are better entitled to the attention of the philanthropist than those consequent on the irritation produced by **WORMS** in the Stomach and Bowels. When the sufferer is an adult the cause is frequently overlooked, and consequently the proper remedy is not applied. But when the patient is an infant, if the disease is not entirely neglected, it is still too frequently ascribed, in whole or in part, to some other cause. It ought here to be particularly remarked that although but few worms may exist in a child, and howsoever quiescent they may have been previously, no sooner is the constitution invaded by any of the numerous train of diseases to which infancy is exposed than it is fearfully augmented by their irritation. Hence it too frequently happens that a disease, otherwise easily managed by proper remedies, when aggravated by that cause, bids defiance to treatment, judicious in other respects, but which entirely fails in consequence of the presence of worms being overlooked. And even in cases of great violence, if a potent and prompt remedy be possessed, so that they could be expelled without loss of time, which is so precious in such cases, the disease might be attacked, by proper remedies, even-handed and with success.

Symptoms of the Presence of Worms which Cannot be Mistaken.

The countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilated; an azure semi-circle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva, slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep,

with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, **DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE** may be depended upon to effect a cure.

The universal success which has attended the administration of **DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE** has been such as to warrant us in pledging ourselves to **RETURN THE MONEY** in every instance where it proves ineffectual. "providing the symptoms attending the sickness of the child or adult warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the medicine to be given in strict accordance with the directions.

We pledge ourselves to the public that **DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE** does not contain **MERCURY** in any form, and that it is an innocent preparation, and not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

Directions.

Give a child, from two to ten years old, a teaspoonfull in as much sweetened water every morning, fasting; if it purges through the day, well; but if not, repeat it again in the evening. Over ten, give a little more; under two, give less. To a full-grown person give two teaspoonfulls.

Beware of Counterfeits, and all Articles Purporting to be Dr. McLane's.

The great popularity of **DR. McLANE'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS** has induced unprincipled persons to attempt palming upon the public counterfeit and inferior articles; in consequence of which the proprietors have been forced to adopt every possible guard against fraud. Purchasers will please pay attention to the following marks of genuineness: 1st. The External Wrapper is a fine Steel Engraving, with the signature of **C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.** 2d. The Directions are printed on Fine Paper, with a Water-Mark, as follows: "**DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, FLEMING BROS., PROPRIETORS.**" This Water-Mark can be seen by holding up the paper to the light.

The Liver Pills have the name stamped on the lid of the box, in red wax.

:O:

PREPARED ONLY BY

FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURG, Pa.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF **DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS AND VERMIFUGE.**

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

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The Proprietors will forward per Mail, to any part of the United States, one box Liver Pills, or one vial Vermifuge, on receipt of 40 cents in Government stamps.

CATALOGUE OF PEACH TREES For Sale.

The subscribers offer for sale at their Nursery, near
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35,000 Peach Trees

Consisting of all the best varieties now in
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Hale's Early,	Ward's Late Red Free,	Algiers Winters,
Early Red,	Old Mixon Free,	Fox's Seedling,
Early York,	Amelia,	Appleton's Choice,
Red Rare Ripe	Magnum Bonum,	Smock's late Yellow
Crawford's Early,	Hawker's Seedling,	Moore's Favorite.

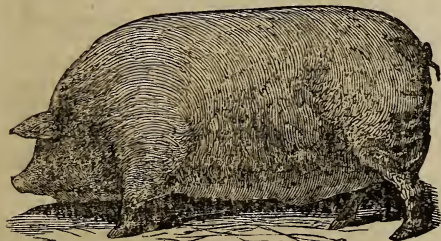
These trees are one year old from the bud, and are of uncommon large size. The buds were selected from all the principal orchards in the months of August and September, when the trees were in bearing, and may be relied on as the kinds specified, and are now ready for transplanting. Having been engaged in raising Peach Trees alone and the cultivation of Peaches for a number of years, we feel confident that we have selected from all parts of the country the very best kinds, and will warrant all Trees sold by us to be as represented, as we have them all in bearing in the orchard. We have spared neither money or pains in selecting the best bearers and those most adapted to the markets, and to exclude all others from our list. Will be sold at the very low price of

\$50 PER THOUSAND,
AT THE NURSERY.

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The capacity of this Press is forty gallons in fifteen minutes, when worked to its full capacity.

The Press is very simple in construction, requiring little or no ingenuity to operate it. It grinds and presses at the same time.

It has taken several premiums, at different Maryland Fairs at which it was exhibited, and has created great excitement and satisfaction wherever exhibited. The machine is warranted to give satisfaction, and perform as represented.

PRICE \$75 AT SHOP.

No agent is authorized to receive money on our account, unless he has a certificate in writing signed by the inventors.

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Portable Steam Engines FOR FARM, MINING OR MECHANICAL PURPOSES.

These machines require no brick work ; mounted on legs, they are especially adapted for use in Mills, Shops, Foundries or Printing Rooms ; or mounted on wheels, they are adapted for out-door work, Threshing, Wood Sawing, etc.

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Orders left at the MARYLAND FARMER office will meet with prompt attention.

No fowls or eggs sent C. O. D.

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FOR SALE.



I have a large stock of very superior FOWLS of improved breeds, and CHESTER WHITE PIGS of all ages. Price lists sent free.

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I also offer genuine EARLY ROSE POTATOES, Ramsdell's Norway, and New Brunswick OATS, of my own raising—a few hundred bushels of each. n6t

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RAMSDELL NORWAY OATS.

THE VERDICT RENDERED.

Last season we presented to the farmers of the country some of the evidences of the wonderful productive powers of the NORWAY OATS. Many doubted, and some called us swindlers. Seed-time and harvest have passed, and the *verdict is rendered*. Thousands of farmers responding from the North, the South, the East and the West, declare the NORWAY OATS to be better than we represented them to be.

READ THE TESTIMONY.

LOUISIANA, Mo., Aug. 7th, 1869.

The season with us has been too wet for oats. The Norways have been a success. The heavy rains beat down the common oats so that they had to be mowed, while the Norways stood erect, not a single straw having fallen or lodged. I am too well pleased with them to sell a kernel even at \$10 a bushel, which I could readily do. I shall sow all I have another year. One of my neighbors sowed seven grains on very rich land, and harvested one quart.

ARTHUR A. BLUMER.

OVER ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.

UPPER MAHAUTONGO, PA., Aug. 29, 1869.

I received $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of your seed too late for a fair trial. The yield was *thirty three* and three-fourths bushels, surpassing anything ever seen in our section of country. The hulls are thin, with plump berry, which accounts for their heavy weight. I recommend farmers to send to you to be sure of the genuine seed.

Yours, etc.,
GEORGE BOYER.

"The increase in yield is fully 100 per cent. over the other varieties, and the quality better."

W. P. ELLIOTT, Knoxville, Tenn.

"The Norway Oats are not a humbug, as some suppose; but will yield more than any other variety in this country."

Report of meeting of Illinois Grain Growers at Chicago.

"I measured one head 26 inches long, and any quantity over 20 inches. The oats *pile right up on the heads*, and the stalks are strong enough to hold them up."

JOHN MARKS, Smyrna, Me.

"My Norways stood five to six feet high, and no lodging; common oats all lay flat."

J. H. WHITSON, Boise City, Idaho.

"They are a most valuable addition to the grain resources of the country. They yield fully twice as much as other varieties of better quality."

W. LARIMER, Crab Tree, Pa.

"I have been raising the large Irish oat; but my Norways have more than doubled on the other kinds, and are heavy and of excellent quality."

E. F. DODD, Van Buren, Pa.

"I have counted as high as fifty eight stalks from a single kernel, and have heads 18 inches long. I am fully convinced that they are all that Mr. Ramsdell claims for them."

CAPT. H. A. RICE, Macon, Miss.

"They are quite satisfactory—I find three or four times as many kernels on the heads of the Norways, as is on the other kinds."

M. FERGUSON, Crain's Creek, N. C.

"They grew six feet high, with broad leaves, like corn blades. All our oats are good this year, but the Norways are far ahead."

GEO. O. BAKER & Co, Selma, Ala.

"I am satisfied that their introduction will be attended with great benefit to our farmers. The increase in yield is fully one hundred per cent. over other varieties and the quality is also better."

W. P. ELLIOTT, Knoxville, Tenn.

"They overcome a difficulty in the production of small grains in this country, on our rich lands, by their development of strength in stalks to support a corresponding length and weight of heads."

COL. J. M. TOOLE, Knoxville, Tenn.

"They did well, attaining a height of five feet, with stout straw and heavy heads, 15 to 20 inches long. I am sure they are a new and important variety, and I can confidently recommend them."

J. W. PARKER, M. D., Columbia, S. C.

THREE HUNDRED BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.

ST. CHARLES, Mo., Aug., 1869.

The Norway Oats I sowed broadcast, without special care, on very rich ground, have had a tremendous growth. I never saw their equal. They are much heavier and superior in every respect. My yield is about one hundred and fifty bushels to the acre, while a small patch in my garden gives a yield equal to *three hundred bushels to the acre*.

Yours respectfully,
DR. E. W. CHARLES.

YIELD AND QUALITY.

We claimed last year that the Norway Oat would yield double that of any other kind. They have done better than that.

We claimed that they were 25 per cent. heavier. They have exceeded that in weight.

We claimed that they are better in quality. Reliable farmers say they are worth 100 per cent. more for home consumption, and will make whiter and sweeter flour than the best wheat.

Farmers who can do so are invited to visit either of our stores, and examine the grain and specimens of stalks, root, branch, and head. We have mammoth roots producing as many as 245 stalks from a single kernel, which are visited by hundreds daily, and considered, justly, as we think, the wonder of the agricultural world. We shall continue to furnish the genuine Ramsdell Norway Oats as a speciality for two years to come. The price next year will not be less than four dollars. One farmer in every town can make a small fortune on the crop from a few bushels.

Price: \$7 50 per bushel; \$4 per half bushel; 2 50 per peck. Sold by the standard of 32 lbs. to the bushel. Express charges to be paid by the purchaser. Bags free.—Remit by draft P. O. money order, or registered letter, or send by Express prepaid, and the package will be delivered to the Co. on receipt of money. Address either of our Stores nearest your place. Circulars free.

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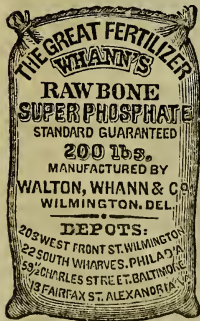
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A UNIFORM STANDARD OF QUALITY ALWAYS GUARANTEED.

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Four Octaves, one set of reeds.

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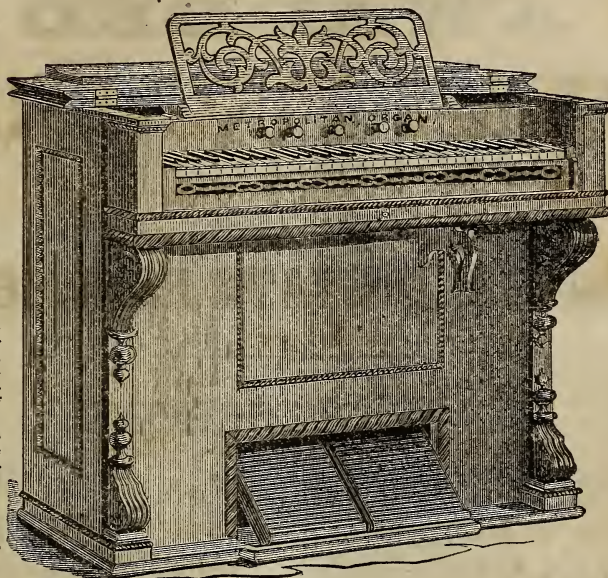
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Pedal-Bass Organ, Seven Stops—Viola, Diapason, Melodia, Flute, Octave Coupler, Bourdon Pedals, Violoncello Pedals. FIVE OCTAVES in the manual with 27 keys in Pedal Bass, having swell pedal, and accompanied by organ-seat, fitted to the pedal-board, having Blow Pedal at the back; a powerful and effective instrument.

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Five Octave Double Reed Cabinet Organ; five stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, flute, Vox Humana. Solid Black Walnut Case, carved and paneled.

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The GREAT TRADE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION (incorporated by the State) sell FINE GOLD and SOLID SILVER WATCHES at \$10 each. 10,000 Engravings, fully describing and illustrating all our Watches, are placed in sealed envelopes, which are thoroughly mixed and when ordered are mailed, post paid, at the following prices: Single Engraving, 50c; Twelve, and rich premium, \$5; Twenty-five, and elegant Silver Hunting Watch as premium, \$10.—Every engraving entitles the holder thereof to a Watch worth from \$25 to \$750, irrespective of value, for \$10.—Nothing can be lost by this investment, as no article in our stock is worth less than the money asked, while the buyer may obtain a watch worth \$750. *Circulars free!* TRY us before forming a hasty opinion. Address MICHELIN & CO., Managers, Broadway, Cor. Fulton St., New York.

SLOW HORSES Made Fast and Fast Horses Made Faster. The numbers of Haney's Journal containing these articles complete, only 15 cts. **ROBERT BONNER** says, in his N. Y. Ledger, Oct. 16, they are very interesting and instructive, and alone worth the price of the publication.

HUNTING and TRAPPING and how to Dress and Tan Skins and Furs, &c. The Journals with these complete only 10 cts. Exposure of humbugs in every No. **JESSE HANEY & CO.,** 119 Nassau street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED. AGENTS WANTED, 75 to \$200 per month, male and female, to sell the celebrated and original Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected; it will hem, fell, stitch, tuck, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only \$15. For simplicity and durability, it has no rival.—Do not buy from any parties selling machines under the same name as ours, unless having a Certificate of Agency signed by us, as they are worthless Cast Iron Machines. For Circulars and Terms, apply or address,

H. CRAWFORD & CO.,

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THE BRUNSWICK SEAPORT APPEAL.—a progressive, fresh newspaper, published every Saturday, at the important seaport of BRUNSWICK, Ga. Local news impartially chronicled. Yearly subscription, \$3 00; six months, \$2 00; three months, \$1 00. Clubs of five, \$2 00 each.

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Job Printing of every description neatly executed at this office.

\$100 in Premiums

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Best Threshing Machine, manufactured by	E. Whitman & Sons.
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Hand and Horse-Power Hay and Straw-Cutter, manufactured by	E. Whitman & Sons.
Best Vegetable Cutter, manufactured by	"
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Best Grain and Grass Scythes,"	Dunn Edge Tool Co.
Best Hand Rakes	"
Best Shovels	

DIVISION FOURTH.

Best Hay Press	
Best Wine and Cider Mill, manufactured by	E. Whitman & Sons.
Best Churn,	"
Best Road Scraper,	"
Best Wheat Fan, (Montgomery's Rockaway,)	"
Best Washing Machine, (Doty's,)	

NOTE.—E. Whitman & Sons exhibited in **DIVISION FIRST**, One, Two and Three Horse Plows, also Subsoil, Hillside and Gang Plows of every description, together with Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, Hand Plows, Seed Sowers, &c., all of which were greatly admired by visitors, and large sales were made from them to ship South.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.

The following extracts are from the testimony, taken under oath, in a recent case pending before the United States Patent Office, upon the actual merits of the

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE,

and its relative merits as compared with other machines:

Mrs. Dr. McCready, says:

"I have used, for nine years, a GROVER & BAKER MACHINE, and upon it I have done all kinds of family sewing for the house, for my children and husband, besides a great deal of fancy work, as braiding, quilting, and embroidering. During all that time my machine has never needed repair, except when I had the tension altered, and it is as good now as it was the first day I bought it."

"I am acquainted with the work of all the principal machines, including Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, Wilcox & Gibbs, Ladd & Webster's, the Florence machines, and Sloat's machines, besides a number of ten-dollar ones; and I prefer the Grover & Baker to them all, because I consider the stitch more elastic. I have work now in the house that was done nine years ago, which is still good; and I have never found any of my friends who have used the other machines able to say the same thing

Mrs. Dr. Whiting gives the following reasons for the superiority of the Grover & Baker machines over all others:

"The elasticity of the stitch, and ripping when it is required; and also the stitch fastening itself, as you leave off; and also, the machine may be used for embroidering purposes; and therein consists the superiority over other machines.

"The stitch will not break when stretched, as the others do, and neither does it draw the work.

"I find this stitch will wear as long as the garments do—outwear the garments, in fact.

"I can use it from the thickest woolen cloth to Nansook muslin."

Mrs. Alice B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Mr. Whipple, Secretary of the American Missionary Association, testifies:

Q. As the result of your observation and experience, what machine do you think best as a general family instrument?

A. The Grover & Baker, decidedly.

Q. State the reasons, such of them as occur to you, for this opinion.

A. I think the stitch is a stronger stitch than that of any other machine I have used, and it seems to me much more simple in its management than other machines; one great advantage is the ease with which the seam is ripped when necessary to do so; and I think that the work, by an experienced person, on a Grover & Baker machine, is better than the work by such person on any other machine; it requires more skill to work other machines than the Grover & Baker.

Mrs. General Buel says she prefers the Grover & Baker machine over all others.

"On account of its durability of work, elasticity of stitch and strength of stitch. It never rips.

"It is preferred over all others; it is very easy in its movements, and very easily adjusted, and very simple in its construction.

"We can accomplish more in one week, by this sewing machine, than we can in a month by hand-sewing."

Mrs. Dr. Watts, says:

"I have had several years' experience with a Grover & Baker machine, which has given me great satisfaction. Its chief merit is that it makes a strong elastic

stitch; it is very easily kept in order, and worked without much fatigue, which I think is a very great recommendation. I am not very familiar with any other machine, except a Wheeler & Wilson, which I have had. I think the Grover and Baker machine is more easily managed, and less liable to get out of order. I prefer the Grover & Baker, decidedly."

Mrs. A. B. Spooner, says:

"I answer conscientiously, I believe it to be the best, all things considered, of any that I have known.

"In the first place, it is very simple and easily learned; the sewing from the ordinary spool is a great advantage; the stitch is entirely reliable. It does ordinary work beautifully, and the embroidery stitch. It is not liable to get out of order. It operates very easily. I suppose I can sum it all up by saying it is a perfect machine.

"I have had occasion to compare the work with that of other machines. The result was always favorable to the Grover & Baker machine."

Mrs. Dr. Andrews, testifies:

"I prefer it to all other machines I have known anything about, for the ease and simplicity with which it operates and is managed; for the perfect elasticity of the stitch; the ease with which the work can be ripped, if desired, and still retain its strength when the thread is cut, or accidentally broken; its adaptation to different kinds of work, from fine to coarse, without change of needle or tension."

Mrs. Maria J. Keane, of the house of Natalie, Tilman & Co., says:

"Our customers all prefer the Grover & Baker machine, for durability and beauty of stitch."

Mrs. Jennie C. Croly, ("Jenny June,") says:

"I prefer it to any machine. I like the Grover & Baker machine in the first place, because if I had any other I should still want a Grover & Baker; and, having a Grover & Baker, it answers the purpose of all the rest. It does a greater variety of work, and it is easier to learn than any other. I like the stitch because of its beauty and strength and because, although it can be taken out, it don't rip, not even by cutting every other stitch."

The foregoing testimony establishes beyond question:

1. The great simplicity and ease of management of the Grover & Baker machines.
2. That they are not liable to get out of repair.
3. That a greater variety of work can be done with them than with other machines.
4. That the elasticity of the stitch causes the work to last longer, look neater, and wear better, than work done on other machines.
5. That the facility with which any part of the seam can be removed when desired is a great advantage.
6. That the seam will retain its strength even when cut or broken at intervals.
7. That, besides doing all varieties of work done by other sewing machines, these machines execute beautiful embroidery.

Over one hundred other witnesses in the case above referred to testified to the superiority of the Grover & Baker machines in the points named in substantially the same language, and thousands of letters have been received from parts of the world, stating all the same facts.

Send for a Circular.

OFFICE AND SALES ROOMS,

181 Baltimore Street,


BALTIMORE.

TO FARMERS!

DISSOLVED BONES.

(SUPERPHOSPHATE.)

Of own manufacture, containing 35 per cent. of Soluble Phosphate of Lime. For Top-Dressing Wheat or Grass lands, or hill application to Corn, it is peculiarly adapted. In fine dry powder for sowing or drilling in with Grain.

 PRICE \$56 PER TON.

J. J. TURNER & CO.,

42 PRATT STREET,

BALTIMORE.

je-tf

WHEELER & WILSON'S




FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

The most Simple, Durable, Cheapest, Economical and Popular!

Its sales are 100,000 more than the next largest Company, whose Machine is fully three years older.—
Sales as per sworn reports up to September 10th, 1867.

WHEELER & WILSON.....	300,000	SINGER.....	202,000
GROVER & BAKER.....	165,000	FLORENCE.....	35,000

Awarded the Highest Premium at the Paris Exposition, all the machines of the world in competition.

Every one may be the possessor of one of these unrivalled Machines, as we endeavor to make the terms of sale suit all customers.  Call at our Salerooms, or enquire of our Agents, and look at the Machines, and be sure and ask the terms of sale.

PETERSON & CARPENTER, General Agents,

214 W. BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

TO WHEAT GROWERS!

“EXCELSIOR.”

Containing Ammonia.....	6 per cent.
Super-Phosphate equivalent to	
Bone Phosphate of Lime.....	57 “
Potash and Soda.....	5 “

We again call the attention of the farmers of Maryland and Virginia to our EXCELSIOR, composed of 700 pounds of No. 1 Peruvian Guano, and 1,300 pounds of Soluble Phosphate of Lime (bones dissolved in sulphuric acid,) potash and soda, forming the most concentrated, universal and durable fertilizer ever offered to the farmer—combining all the stimulating properties of Peruvian Guano, and the ever durable fertilizing properties of Ground Bones.

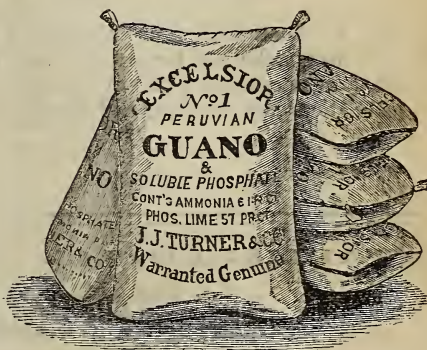
Excelsior is in fine dry powder, prepared expressly for drilling, and can be applied in any quantity per acre, however small; and it is the opinion of many close calculating Farmers, after ELEVEN years experience in testing it side by side with other popular fertilizers that an application of 100 pounds of Excelsior is equal to 200 to 300 pounds of any other fertilizer or guano offered for sale, therefore is fully 100 to 200 per cent. cheaper.

The very best evidence we can offer of the value of our Excelsior as a crop grower and fertilizer, is the

PRICE \$70 PER TON.

fact of its being imitated and counterfeited in this and other cities.

Every Bag branded as follows:



Farmers should see that the ANALYSIS and name of J. J. TURNER & CO. are branded on every bag in RED LETTERS. All others are counterfeits.

J. J. TURNER & CO.

J. J. TURNER & CO.'S AMMONIATED BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE

ANALYSIS—Ammonia.....	2.83
Soluble Phosphate of Lime.....	29.51
Bone Phosphate of Lime.....	10.67

Composed of the most concentrated materials, it is richer in Ammonia and Soluble Phosphates than any other fertilizer sold, except our “Excelsior,” and is made with same care and supervision—uniform quality guaranteed. Fine and dry, in excellent order for drilling. Packed in bags and barrels. **PRICE \$55 PER TON.**

J. J. TURNER & CO.

42 Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

—:0:—

E. WHITMAN & SONS

Are now receiving by each of the regular steamers of the Baltimore and Liverpool line
their stock of

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,

Grown for them in England and on the Continent of Europe,

Which, together with their AMERICAN GROWTH OF FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, will make the largest and best assortment ever offered in this market, and will enable them to compete with any house in this country.

AG Send for circulars, and direct to

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

22 and 24 South Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

AND DEALERS IN

SEEDS, FERTILIZERS, &c.

—:0:—

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

ANDREW COE'S

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

—:0:—

Nos. 22 & 24 S. CALVERT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

BONE DUST.

The subscriber has just erected at his farm, near the city, the most improved machinery for making

BONE DUST,

And is now ready to fill orders for any quantity, which will be delivered at the shortest notice. The Bone Dust will be finer than any heretofore made by him, (no chemical process resorted to,) enabling the farmer or planter to sow it with the Drill.

Mr. SAMUEL SANDS,

Well known to the farmers and planters of the United States as the former editor of the *American Farmer and Rural Register*, will have charge of his office, No. 63 S. GAY STREET, near Pratt, and will be happy to receive the visits or orders of his old friends.

\$45 PER TON, put in new bags. No charge for bags. Farmers and others are invited to visit my works. I have nothing to conceal. My men have nothing nice to perform, therefore I have no "non admittance" signs on my premises. Persons are free to examine my factory, and the *modus operandi* of Dust-making.

I cannot afford to pay 5, 10 or 20 per cent. to commission merchants, as my profits do not exceed 10 per cent. Bone Dust, as manufactured by me, is *A simple*, and its quality cannot be made to conform to the price.

JOSHUA HORNER,

OFFICE, 63 SOUTH GAY STREET, near Pratt,

Or Cor. Chew and Stirling Sts.

aug-6t

BALTIMORE, MD.

A Self-Acting Household Wonder,

FOR

Washing & Cleansing Clothes,

And all articles of the coarsest or most delicate texture, without the least injury.

NO LABOR! NO WEAR!! NO TEAR!!!

The Fountain Clothes Washer.

This simple invention renders the hitherto most unpleasant of all days, viz., the washing day, comparatively easy and agreeable.

"EUREKA"

Self-Adjusting Clothes Wringer,

The only reliable Wringing Machine in the world.
Steel Elliptic Springs.

They say 'tis small and simple,
Yet it does the million please—
The Eureka ("I have found it")
Can be worked with speed and ease.

The Eureka is not only a great labor saver, but also saves very much in the wear and tear of garments, clothes lasting as long again as when wrung without this machine, thereby paying for itself in every year's use.

COLLINS & HEATH,

Store, Furnace and Plumbing House,

22 Light Street, Baltimore.

dec-ly

LARGE STOCK OF EARLY ROSE POTATOES

Stands ahead of all others for Earliness, Productiveness and Good Quality.

Yielded for me this season over 300 bushels per acre, with common field culture; were ripe early and of the very best quality.—Read what my Wholesale Commission Merchant says of it:

"This is to certify that I have sold several hundred baskets of the Early Rose Potatoes this season to consumers of Philadelphia at from three to four times the prices of any other varieties of equal size.

A. S. DANIELS, Stalls 55 to 58,
Dook St. Market."

Also, good stock of Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Currants, &c., &c.—All for sale low.

Send for prices to

JOHN S. COLLINS,

oct-6t

Moorestown, N. J.

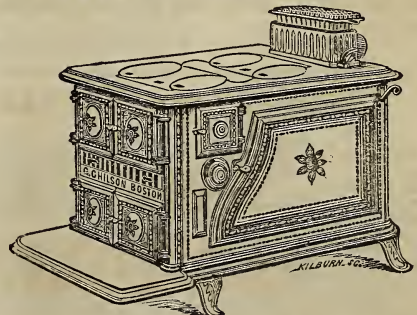
All good farmers will plant Early Rose next spring, and all should get their seed this fall, to avoid danger of freezing on the way. Price, 25 cents per pound (by mail,) \$2.50 per bushel, \$6 per barrel; 11 barrels for \$60; 50 barrels \$5 per barrel. Second size \$4 per barrel.

Wilson's Albany Strawberry plants \$3 per 1000. No extra charge for package and delivery at Philadelphia.

J. WEATHERBY & SONS,
Nos. 40 & 42 Light Street,

One door below Lombard,

BALTIMORE, MD.



Dealers in all kinds of

COOK STOVES,

FOR WOOD AND COAL.

Parlor, Dining Room, Chamber, Office, Store and Church STOVES. Agents for the celebrated Chilson Cook Stove and Oriental Base Burner,

oct-3t,

WM. CRICHTON & SON'S AMMONIATED SOLUBLE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Containing 50 PER CENT. of BONE PHOSPHATES—of which 12 per cent. is immediately SOLUBLE in Water—3 per cent. of Ammonia, 3 per cent. of Potash, Sulphuric Acid, Magnesia, &c., &c.

FURNISHING THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF

WHEAT, CORN, TOBACCO, COTTON, and of all Cereals which are removed from the soil in every crop.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.

We have established a manufactory in this city upon an extensive scale, with the appliance of steam and with every recent improvement in machinery for grinding, mixing and thoroughly combining the various chemical constituents, now well ascertained as forming the elements of a first-class fertilizer, and absolutely required to build up the truly vegetable part of the plant, and restore to the soil the elements of direct "PLANT FOOD," which previous crops may have drawn from it, and which can be relied upon for uniformity, containing the valuable properties claimed for it, and at a LESS PRICE than any other similar manure offered in this market.

Extracts from Letters from parties who have used this Fertilizer.

From Rev. S. A. Gayley.

COLORA, Cecil co., Md., June 20, 1869.

Messrs. Wm. Crichton & Son—Dear Sirs: Your "Ammoniated Soluble Phosphate" I regard as the best manure I have ever used. I dressed a lot of corn with it in the hill, putting one bag on two and one-eighth acres by actual measurement, [you will see that the allowance to each hill was very small.] It has acted like a charm. That lot of corn is the best in the neighborhood of any planted at the same time.

From what it has done for me I give it the preference to any I have ever tried.

Yours respectfully,

S. A. GAYLEY.

PAW PAW, Morgan co., W. Va., June 27, 1869.

It gives me great pleasure to let you know that my wheat, upon which I applied your fertilizer, last fall, is very fine. I used it entirely on corn stubble, and it is better than any I ever had or ever saw. It will, I am certain, yield over 20 bushels per acre.

I applied it on oats and corn in the spring, using about 200 pounds per acre on each, (stiff clay land.) The oats will double, I think, while the corn I never saw anything to equal it.

I planted about 10th May, using a handful to two hills of corn, and after it started it seemed incredible to see it grow. It is now waist high, while on a highly manured piece of land by its side it is not over six inches.

Yours respectfully,

N. N. CLABAUGH.

OAKVILLE, St. Mary's co., Md., July 12, 1869.

I applied your "Ammoniated Super-Phosphate" on wheat and oats—top-dressed the wheat.

The crops where it was used show a decided improvement, and present at this day a remarkably fine appearance. I am perfectly satisfied with its effects, and its comparatively low price will induce me to use it again next season.

Yours truly,

W. O. REEDER.

ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION, Md., July 31, 1869.

I used the Ammoniated Super-Phosphates, manufactured by you, with the greatest success on my wheat and vegetable garden.

I planted corn with it last May, and from present appearances it will not be surpassed by any in my county. I prefer your combination of Plant Food to Peruvian Guano, even at same cost.

A. P. GORMAN.

CENTRE CROSS, Essex co., Va., July 27, 1869.

In relation to your Guano, I take pleasure in stating that I regard it as a valuable fertilizer. I used about two hundred pounds per acre on oats, which, notwithstanding the excessive drought, produced 25 to 30 bushels per acre.

The corn upon which this fertilizer was applied at the same rate looks stout, vigorous and promising, and the "oldest inhabitant" does not claim to have ever seen a more flourishing sweet potato and watermelon patch than I have this season, from the use of a handful of this manure to the hill.

Truly yours,

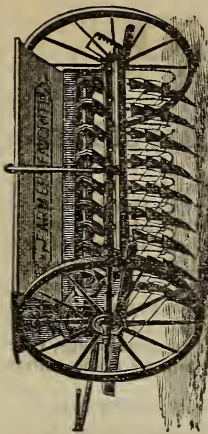
R. P. W. FAUNTLEROY.

Put up in Strong Bags, 167 lbs. in each. Price \$50 Per Ton.

Send for Pamphlets, containing full directions and Certificates.

WM. CRICHTON & SONS,

Wood street, Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore.



THE "Farmer's Favorite" stands unrivalled for the purpose of seeding grain of any kind. The various commercial manures and the small field seeds at one operation, and superiority is claimed for it in the following particulars over all other Drills, viz :
For doing its work better.

For being more durable and less liable to get out of order.

For the amount of work it will do with the little power used.

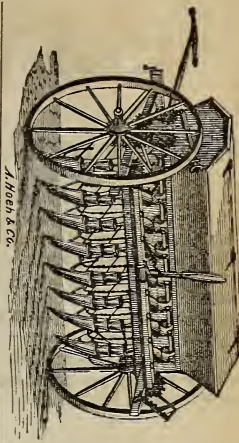
For the simplicity of its working parts.

For the ease with which it is managed.

For its adaptability for sowing coarse or fine grain.

For its exactness in sowing fertilizers, dry or damp.

For the neatness of its work, leaving no grain or fertilizer on the surface uncovered.



THE "NE PLUS ULTRA"

—10—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

—IS—

THE "FARMER'S FAVORITE."

—OR—

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S

CONTINUOUS FEED

DOUBLE DISTRIBUTOR

GRAIN BILLS,

With the Improved Guano Attachment
and Grass Seed-Sower.

Warranted the most perfect distributor of both coarse and fine grain manufactured.
Orders promptly filled, and all communications answered by addressing

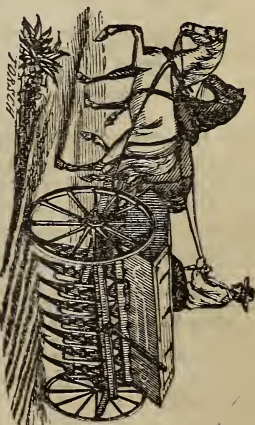
W. L. BUCKINGHAM,

General Agent,

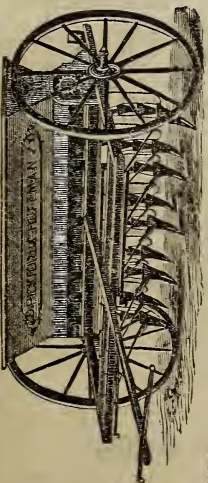
59½ SOUTH CHARLES ST.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

PRICES—Delivered on Boat or Cars at Baltimore.

8 Tube Grain Drill.....	\$85 00
9 " 	90 00
8 Tube with Phosphate Attachment.....	125 00
9 Tube " 	130 00
Grass Seeder.....	10 00



THE "FARMER'S FAVORITE" is emphatically a GRAIN DRILL. There are many other drills which are called Grain Drills, but they are really only wheat drills, as they cannot sow any grain larger than wheat with any degree of certainty. To all farmers who want a Drill we would say get the "Farmer's Favorite," as it is not only the best drill for sowing wheat and other small grains, but it is very far ahead of any other drill in the market for sowing oats, peas, beans, corn and all coarse grains. If you get the "Farmer's Favorite" you will have a Drill that is a perfect machine for sowing all kinds of grain.



NAVASSA GUANO,

The only reliable source of Rich Bone Phosphate of Lime.

The attention of manufacturers of Artificial Manures and agriculturists is called to the following analysis of Navassa Guano. The fact alone of a good and increasing market having been found in Europe for this guano, whilst none of the many Phosphates for sale in this country can there find a purchaser, speaks as favorably for the richness and reliability of our guano as it is possible, and the further fact that it is the base of nearly all the well known Artificial Manures now manufactured, and the recommendation of it by such men as Prof. Voelcker, Sibson and Liebig, is sufficient guarantee to the user that by its selection he has obtained the richest Phosphatic Material extant. We guarantee the guano to contain a given amount of Bone Phosphate of Lime, to be analyzed upon arrival by any competent chemist the purchaser may select. Supplying the trade with this Guano in fine powder, packed in strong bags, containing twenty per cent. more Phosphate than any article now offered, at \$30 per ton, or crude, direct from Navassa Island, at proportionally low rates.

LABORATORY, 11 SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET.

Analysis of six samples, representing that number of cargoes, lately brought to England.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.
Moisture.....	13.61	2.73	5.51	7.70	8.77	13.07
Water in combination and Organic Matter.....	6.72	7.39	6.50	7.04	6.67
*Phosphoric Acid.....	30.88	32.48	31.85	31.98	31.23	31.64
Lime.....	32.56	31.06	37.73	35.10	37.22	37.08
Oxides of Iron, Alumina, Carbonic Acid, &c.....	13.88	20.16	16.09	15.60	13.80	16.01
Insoluble Silicious Matter.....	2.35	3.18	2.32	2.58	2.31	2.22
	100	100	100	100	100	100
*Equal to Tribasic Phosphate of Lime (bone earth)..	67.41	70.90	69.50	69.81	68.18	69.07

The commercial value of Navassa Guano, it is scarcely necessary for me to say, is mainly regulated by the amount of Phosphoric Acid which it contains. In the foregoing analysis the percentage of Phosphoric Acid was accurately determined.

AUGUSTUS VOELCKER,

Prof. of Chemistry to the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

Remarks and Analysis by Dr. Sibson, of London.

11 Eaton Terrace, St. John's Wood, Dec., 1867

Amongst the natural deposits of phosphates now at command for furnishing the constituents of our super-phosphates and other prepared manures at present so extensively consumed in our fields, that of the Island of Navassa, lately brought to notice, appears to be one of the most important. In the search for Natural Phosphates, now pretty actively prosecuted, materials of this description are sometimes found, which may possess a certain amount of scientific interest, but are of no practical importance, solely on account of their insignificant quantity. Again, a phosphate possessing almost every desirable quality, may be excluded from the market by the unfortunate fact of its percentage of Phosphate of Lime being too low. Neither of these drawbacks, however, attach to the Navassa Guano.

As I find from analyses of several cargoes lately brought to this country, that the Navassa Guano possesses a high value, I consider that it merits more than ordinary attention.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.
Moisture and Water of Combination.....	10.24	9.25	5.73	12.90	11.15	6.53
*Phosphoric Acid.....	32.94	32.57	33.43	32.21	31.27	33.03
Lime.....	37.91	37.34	40.15	33.13	34.90	37.20
Carbonic Acid.....	1.30	1.20	(not determined.)	"	1.68	1.02
Equal to Carbonate of Lime.....	2.95	2.72	"	3.75	2.32	"
Oxide of Iron, &c.....	15.33	17.18	17.85	16.63	15.83	18.24
Insoluble Matter.....	2.25	2.46	2.84	2.13	5.17	3.98
	100	100	100	100	100	100
*Equal to Tribasic Phosphate of Lime.....	71.36	70.57	72.43	69.80	67.76	71.58

The average percentage of Phosphate of Lime, in most samples, I find to be over 70 per cent., which as an average, is higher than most Phosphatic materials now on the market.

ALFRED SIBSON, F. C. S., &c. *Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, England.*

Analysis by Dr. Liebig, Baltimore, of cargoes lately imported.

Bark Savannah.....	June 8, 1868,	containing, crude, 69.94—when dried, 76.61 per cent of Bone Phosphate of Lime.
Brig Cyrus Fassett, " 27, 1868,	" " 68.89	" " 75.16
Brig Fidelia..... " 10, 1868,	" " 68.87	" " 75.44
Brig M. E. Banks..... May 8, 1868,	" " 66.03	" " 73.59
Brig Romance..... June 16, 1868,	" " 69.11	" " 76.61
Brig E. H. Rich..... Sept. 21, 1868,	" " 68.57	" " 74.56
Brig Dirego..... Aug. 12, 1868,	" " 67.00	" " 75.16

For Sale by Navassa Phosphate Co.

R. W. L. RASIN, General Agent,

dec-18

32 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

THE CLIMAX KNITTER !!

This is, without question, the best family knitting machine ever invented. It is small, light, neat, simple of construction, durable, works very rapidly, *has but one needle*, makes the old-fashioned knitting-needle stitch (and two other,) with light or heavy, single or double yarn, *sets up and finishes its own work*, and needs no weights. It knits close or loose textures, hollow or flat web, large or small fabrics—anything that can be knit by hand, and in a much better manner. A child can readily operate it, and can learn to do so much sooner than to knit with ordinary needles. There is nothing to be done but to thread a needle and turn a crank, until the heel is reached, which is formed to perfection, with little trouble and no sewing; the same is the case with the toe.

The price of this knitter is but \$25.00, which places it within the reach of every family. It is destined to be very popular, and we can offer agents, general and special, exceedingly liberal terms for engaging in its sale. Send for circulars.

Address ESSICK KNITTING MACHINE CO., S. W. cor. 11th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. sep-3t

SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR

"What makes it valuable is because it contains so much practical, original matter in such a small space."—John J. Thomas.

The directions for growing Strawberries and Raspberries are the best I have ever seen."—Henry Ward Beecher.

We could give hundreds of just such testimonials, showing the value of this little work. It should be in the hands of every person, whether the owner of a rod square of ground or a hundred acres. Tree agents should have a copy. It contains 40 pages. Price 10 cents. Fall price list, wholesale and retail, and also terms to agents and those desiring to get up a club for plants sent FREE to all applicants. Parties South should order plants in the fall. Address, PURDY & JOHNSON, Palmyra, N. Y., or PURDY & HANCE, South Bend, Ind. aug-3t

Pat'd Water-Proof Paper
Roofing, Siding, Ceiling,
Carpeting, Water Pipes,
Eave Gutters, &c. Address
G. J. FAY & SONS, Camden, New Jersey.

mar-ly*

FANCY POULTRY,

PIGEONS & LOPEARED RABBITS.

Price List Now Ready

for fall trade. Send stamp for Circular.

J. Y. BICKNELL.

oct-1t Westmoreland, Oneida Co., N. Y.

LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD.—The Prairie Whistle and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the songs of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog; birds, beasts, and snakes are enchanted and entrapped by it. Is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White, and all the Minstrels and Warblers. Ventriloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Send anywhere upon receipt of 25 cts; three for 50 cts; \$1.25 per dozen.

T. W. VALENTINE,
Box 372 Jersey City, N. J

fy-6t

VINEGAR. How made from Cider, Wine, Molasses or Sorghum in 10 hours, without using drugs. For terms, circulars, &c., address F. J. SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Cromwell, Ct. sep-ly

NEW BRICK MACHINE.

For tempered clay—common labor only required—
worked by one man—makes 500 an hour, \$110—
by a horse, 800 an hour, \$300—1,200 an hour,
\$400—by steam, 2,000 an hour, \$500—
3,000 an hour, \$700.

DRYING TUNNEL

For drying in twenty-four hours Bricks, Fruit, Vegetables, Broom Corn, Hops, Lumber, Peanuts. Bricks moulded one day go into the kiln the next all the year.

HOT BLAST KILN, by which one-half the fuel is saved—220,000 bricks have been burned with 53 cords.

REVOLVING SEPARATOR, which pulverizes the clay, and frees it from stone. A piece of limestone, the size of an acorn, will burst a brick.

For further particulars, in a pamphlet (eighth edition, enlarged) giving full instructions on brick setting and burning, with wood or coal, address, sending 25 cents,

FRANCIS H. SMITH,
P. O. Box 556,
Baltimore, Md.

jan-tf



THOMAS DAILY,

Manufacturer of



Saddles, Harness & Collars

No. 194 WEST PRATT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

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THE MARYLAND FERTILIZING AND MANUFACTURING CO.

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ROBERT TURNER,

CHARLES J. BAKER,
RICHARD J. BAKER,
WILLIAM TREGO.

WILLIAM TREGO,
Manufacturing Chemist.

LAWRENCE SANGSTON,
President.

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The wheat crop of 1869 has fully demonstrated the superiority of the SUPER-PHOSPHATES prepared by this Company, in all cases they have proved equal to the most costly articles in the market, Peruvian guano included, and vastly superior to the mass of material palmed off on the agricultural community under the name of "fertilizers."

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FINE GROUND BONE PHOSPHATES,

Price \$30 Per Ton, in Bags.

Containing, by the average of the Analyses of Professors Piggott, Leibig and Popplein, 60.20 per cent. of Bone Phosphate of Lime.

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GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF
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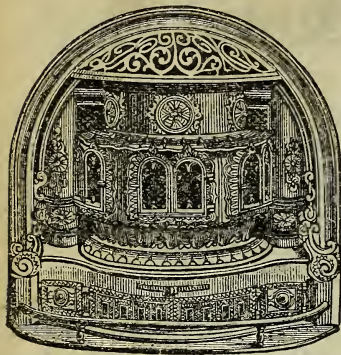
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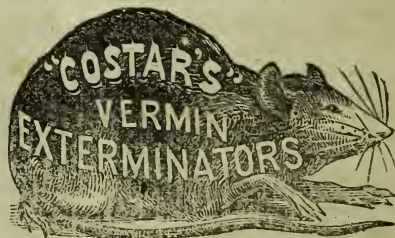
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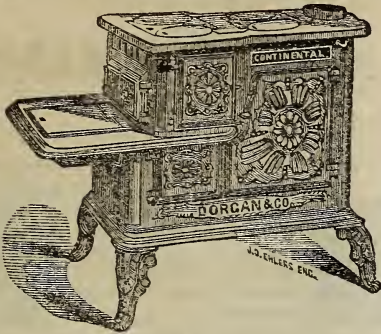
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I have met with great success in bringing my Mixture within the reach of the Public. I am daily in receipt of letters from Physicians, Druggists, Merchants and Farmers, testifying to its curative powers.

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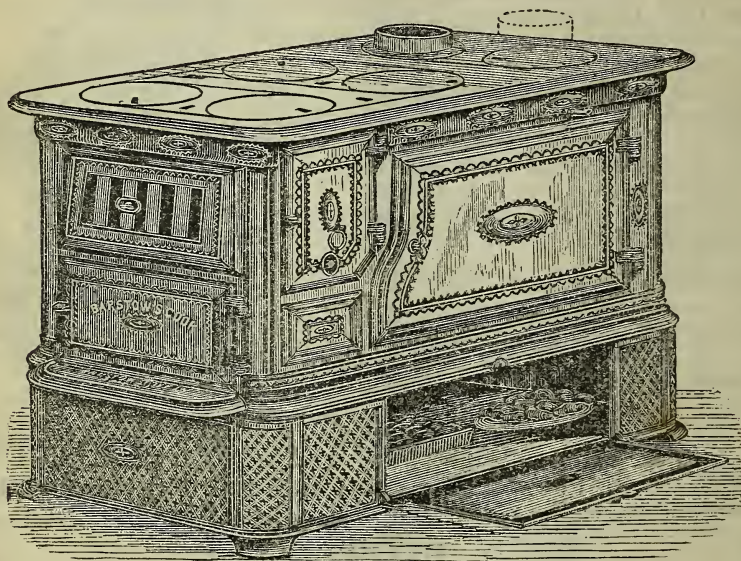
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